THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 18.

Germans Claim Feodosiya; Wage Increases Hinted; Lewis Before Full NDLMB

The World's Day—November 4, 1941

In Russia: Feodosiya Claimed by Nazis

German forces in the Crimea claimed to have captured Feodosiya at the eastern end of the Crimea. [Page 7.]

Important base at Sevastopol was reported to be in imminent danger.

Russians claimed that the Germans had lost 90,000 soldiers, killed and wounded in the Crimean fighting, with 150 planes and 250 guns.

New England: Basic Wage Raises Possible

Increase of basic minimum wage to equalize mounting cost of living was hinted by Baird Synder, Wage-Hour official touring New England. [Page 2.]

Cotton replaces woolen textures in Shakespearean costumes as defense needs pinch textile industries. [Page 5.]

Bay State legislators seek method of speeding up legislative business in 1943 session. [Page 5.]

OPM spokesman promised help for small business hampered by shortages of material and priorities, in letter made public in Boston. [Page 5.]

Washington: Lewis Talks Most of Morning

John L. Lewis of the C. I. O. United Mine Workers held the floor most of the morning in a closed second-day session of the full National Defense Labor Mediation Board, arguing in behalf of the union ship demanded of the seven steel companies which control the captive mines.

A bill to authorize the Coast Guard to purchase or accept as gifts motorboats, yachts and similar small craft for use as patrol vessels was approved by the Senate Commerce Committee.

The House passed and sent to the Senate legislation to fix maximum rents in the District of Columbia at levels which prevailed Jan. 1, 1941. Rent adjustments would be made by an administrator appointed by the Commissioners of the District.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes announced three more United States oil tankers had been released from the British shuttle service, making 15 returned to normal American service during October.

Navy yards on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts have been directed by the Navy Department to build 50 high-speed escort vessels for Britain to cost about $6,000,000 each.

Orient: Japanese Newspapers Demand Showdown

Japanese newspapers renewed their anti-American editorial campaign today, declaring that "the time has come for the final showdown."

Koh Ishii, Japanese Cabinet spokesman, told newsmen Japan still awaited official reports before formulating its attitude on the German declaration that the Reich had been "attacked" by the United States.

Americas: Nazis Deny Carving Plan

German Ambassadors told the Argentine and Chilean Governments that there is no foundation for President Roosevelt's charges of Nazi intentions to carve Latin America into five puppet zones.

Uruguay's Chamber of Deputies adopted a resolution calling on all American republics to protest jointly to Germany against executions of civilians in France and other occupied countries.

Air and Sea: U. S. Tanker Salinas Torpedoed

The United States Navy announced another torpedoing in North Atlantic waters—that of the naval tanker Salinas. All of the crew and the ship were reported having made port safely.

Vichy protested capture by the British of an entire convoy of five French freighters off the coast of South Africa. British reported capture. [Page 7.]

Berlin claimed that U-boats sank 14 ships totaling 73,000 tons, 11 of which were in convoy in the North Atlantic. [Page 1.]

British planes raided Syracuse and Licata in Sicily, the Italian High Command admitted, adding a claim that a British submarine had been sunk in the Mediterranean.

Britain denied an earlier Nazi claim to having sunk 14 ships totaling 47,000 tons from a convoy out of Gibraltar, stating that only four ships totaling 8,772 tons had been sunk, with heavy Nazi cost.

Argentine Beef Rejected by Army

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Thousands of cases of corned beef, canned in the Argentine for the United States Army, were hauled away from a supply depot yesterday after being rejected by military inspectors.

Col. F. J. Riley, Quartermaster Supply Officer at Fort Mason, said "a small amount of corned beef whose origin was South America has been rejected because of progressive deterioration due to imperfect processing."

The consignment of 434,000 pounds was turned back to the contractor who began removing it from the Army Storage Depot in Oakland, Calif.

Quartermaster officers said the rejection would not affect future South American shipments. They will be subjected to the same routine inspection given all food received for the Army.

Congress authorized purchase of South American meats for the Army. Cattlemen have for years bitterly opposed importation of beef from the Argentine.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, November 4, 1941

Aviation Column	11
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22
Education Page	17
Entertainment Timetable	18
Financial Page	19
Garden Column	11
Local Arts and Theater Page	18
News in Radio	10
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Pages	14, 15
The Home Forum	12
Peace in Our Times (With Danish Translation)	
Today's Woman	16
Tourabouts	11
Vermont Letter	4
Washington Sideglances	3
Women's Club Activities	4

Weather Predictions

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER

TONIGHT ▲

TOMORROW ▼

WARMER SNOW COLDER FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: Soviet Industry's Second Line of Defense.

Russia, a Consumer of Conquerors.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events — which you and your friends should not miss.

They Cast Their Ballots Early

By a Staff Photographer

Mayor and Mrs. Tobin at Polls

Soon after the opening they voted at the Unitarian Church, Center and Eliot Streets, Jamaica Plain, Boston.

Tobin Victory Forecast As Voters Flock to Polls

By DeWitt H. John
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Exercising their priceless right as free men and women to govern themselves, citizens of Boston today trooped to the polls an estimated 270,000 strong to choose a Mayor, a new City Council, and two members of their School Committee.

Voters of 16 other Bay State communities likewise took control of their local destinies, as did citizens of some centers in other New England States.

Political observers predicted a smashing victory for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, with former Mayor James M. Curley second, School Committeeman Joseph Lee third, and former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols fourth.

Voting was heavy in West Roxbury, Dorchester, and the Back Bay, Chairman William A. Motley, of the Election Commission, reported in early afternoon.

Other reports were that the turnout is heavy in Allston-Brighton, and other sections where Mayor Tobin is strong. A heavy vote was reported from Ward 8, Roxbury, a Curley stronghold.

The Tobin organization has workers and automobiles assigned to practically every precinct in the city and election officials who toured the city reported that Tobin forces appeared much more active getting out the vote than those of any other candidate.

Mr. Tobin was expected to lose some votes through confusion of voters wishing to mark his name, which is last on the ballot. Early in the day, some voters reported they had inadvertently placed the X in the blank space for write-ins just below Mr. Tobin's square. The Tobin forces urged voters to be very careful to place their X directly beside Mr. Tobin's name.

Observers recalled that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, last on the 1940 ballot, lost a substantial number of votes because of X's placed below the proper square.

Varied Forecasts

Predictions varied as to the size of Mr. Tobin's victory but some reliable observers forecast a Tobin total of at least 125,000 votes with Mr. Curley getting about 85,000 and the other two candidates trailing far behind.

The day dawned clear and sunny in Boston. Seasoned observers predicted a turnout of 250,000 to 270,000 persons compared with 272,826 mayoralty ballots cast in 1937. Because of balmy weather the higher estimate looked better. Registration today stood at the highest total for any municipal election in Boston's history, but a smaller percentage actually voting was expected because of defense jobs and apathy resulting from pre-occupation with the war. Mayor Tobin predicted he would carry every one of Boston's 22 wards. He carried 15 in 1937.

Former Mayor James M. Curley, worsted by Mr. Tobin in 1937, by 25,000 votes, predicted he would win this year by 25,000 votes.

School Committeeman Joseph Lee's campaign manager, John. C. Conley, predicted a Lee victory by 18,000 votes in what he described as a "close fight."

Nichols Compares

Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, contrasting his low campaign expenditures with the fatter

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Polls in Boston Area Open Until 8 p. m.

Polling places will remain open until 8 o'clock tonight in Boston and the seven suburbs which also are holding municipal elections. Candidates were making a special effort to obtain a large turnout of voters.

The seven nearby communities which will permit voting until 8 are: Cambridge, Everett, Lynn, Medford, Newton, Somerville, and Waltham.

The Christian Science Monitor tomorrow will publish final figures in the contests for Mayor, City Council, Board of Aldermen, and School Committee in these communities, also accurate tables of the Boston vote for Mayor, City Council, and School Committee by wards.

The Cambridge Council and School Committee votes, which are being counted by the proportional representation method, are not expected to be completed for several days but will be published as soon as available.

Cambridge Voters Out Early To Cast First 'PR' Ballots

Cambridge voters, experimenting with Proportional Representation for the first time anywhere in New England, came out in record numbers this morning and for the most part liked their adventure with numbers instead of X's.

Richard J. Carr, who for 23 years has been warden at Cambridge elections, said at 9 o'clock the vote at Ward 6, Precinct 3, was "by far" the heaviest he had ever seen for that time of day.

"I haven't seen them come out like this since way back in the Alderman and Council days," he mused. "That was back in '06, '07, and around there."

From all indications, the new scheme was going over with something of a bang. A sampling of sentiment at the end of the voting line produced comments like these:

"It took me quite a while—10 minutes may be. But you have to vote this ballot thoughtfully. I was willing to spend the time, because my vote is sure to count."

"I like the kind of men who are running this year. What a contrast to other years!"

"I was a little confused at first by that tremendously long ballot, and by the way the names I wanted to vote for were all jumbled down the list, but after a bit I figured it out."

Albert Bushnell Hart, Eaton professor of Government, emeritus, at Harvard, was one of the first to vote. He wasn't enthusiastic about Plan E. "The old system, properly watched, was good enough," he said.

James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, was also an early voter. Chairman of the Plan E Committee, he said, "I hope and expect we are returning honest, decent government to Cambridge."

Other individual voters gave their names, ducked into the polls with the white yard-long ballot of Council candidates and the yellow, shorter, School Committee list, and emerged several minutes later apparently none the worse for wear.

In the background, the bright red fire engines of the Harvard Square fire station shone with a newly applied luster and lent an atmosphere of immediacy to the polling place. At any minute, it seemed, the siren might startle the quiet voters with a shrill wail, and firemen might slide down the shiny silver pole and dash off in the engines to a fire.

There was nothing informal about the men in charge. Mr. Carr, the warden, was all business. You absolutely couldn't step inside the ropes unless you were going to vote, and when a photographer wanted to take a picture of Dean Landis holding a ballot at the mouth of the ballot box, Mr. Carr insisted he must vote before any such funny business went on.

It was the first time with a new and strange "system," you see, and everyone seemed to be holding his breath until he got used to it. Plan E simply had to go off without the slightest hitch.

Cambridge trys Plan E: Picture Page 5.

Arrests of Britons In Riviera Probed

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—An authoritative source said today that Britain had asked the United States to make inquiries into the reported arrests of 14 British nationals living on the French Riviera.

The source quoted a statement from Vichy as saying that the arrests had been made in reprisal for the arrest of 14 French nationals in Syria, but he pointed out that Britain had recognized Syria's independence and said that police there are now controlled by the Syrian Government.

U. S. Navy Tanker Torpedoed; Germans in New Sea Drive? Reich Blocks Finnish Peace

Changed Nazi tactics seen in Britain—Use of air torpedoes and U-boats intensified.

BERLIN, Nov. 4 (AP)—U-boats were claimed by the German High Command today to have sunk a destroyer and 14 merchant ships totaling 73,000 tons in a new series of attacks on Allied supply lines. Eleven of the ships were asserted to have formed a convoy in the North Atlantic.

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that a total of 1,276 officers and men had been rescued from an undisclosed number of sunken Axis submarines.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 4—Torpedoing of the United States naval oil tanker Salinas off Iceland adds evidence to a conclusion which has been lately gaining considerable ground in informed quarters here: that Germany has embarked upon a program of indiscriminate war on United States ship lanes.

Hitherto there have been indications that Nazi submarine captains were instructed to leave United States vessels alone.

Now it is increasingly apparent that the U-boats are actually going out of their way to attack these ships.

Not only is this substantiated by reports which are reserved solely for official consumption, but by the growing indications that Germany's submarines are operating ever closer to United States shores.

There are also strong signs that with the intensification of submarine warfare, the Nazis have revamped their sea war technique.

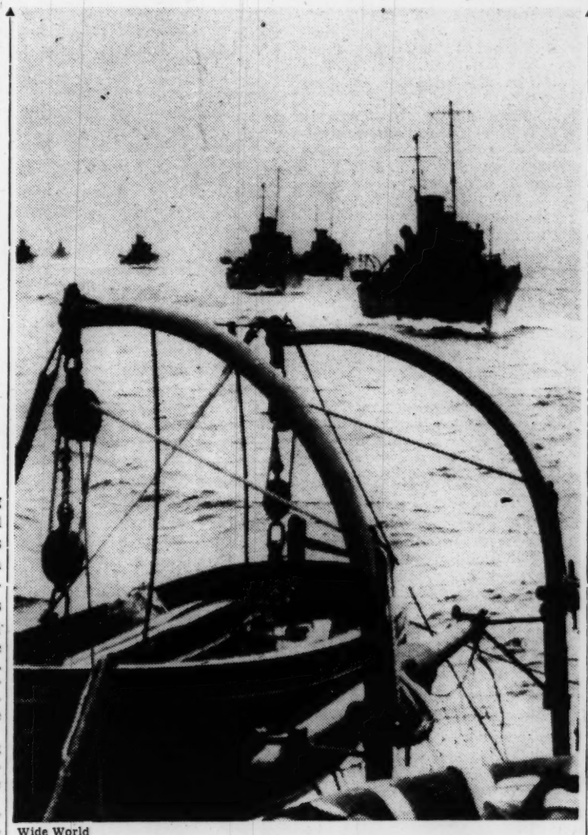
Use of Aerial Torpedoes

Outstanding in the changed technique is the introduction on a large scale of the aerial torpedo, used with such great success by the British off Taranto and Matapan in the Mediterranean.

At the same time Germany is relying upon medium-weight submarine types of between 550 and 800 tons, capable of cruising 8,000 to 10,000 miles at an economical speed.

With the intensification of attacks on British and Allied shipping, it is noticed that the Nazis are employing an augmented number of submarines. This indicates that Germany's wartime building program is beginning to show results. Nazi tactics now appear to use aircraft over the Atlantic mainly for the purpose of serving as the eyes for U-boats in much the

Continued on Page 10, Column 5



Wide World

Keeping Atlantic Lanes Open

A long line of Canadian corvettes heads into the ocean from an eastern Canadian port. These speedy little craft are doing an important job in keeping open the ship routes to Britain.

Finland Wants Peace, But Dares Not Make It

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who covered the Russo-Finnish war.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 4 (AP)—Finland's answer to the American warning that it must cease fighting Soviet Russia if it wants to retain American friendship may be expected shortly, the Finnish News Bureau said today.

The News Bureau quoted authoritative sources as saying foreign reports about the content of the American note "are not in all respects correct," and said "more exact information about the matter" will be made public with Finland's answer.

Meanwhile the Finns officially announced today the occupation of the Koivisto Islands, former Finnish-owned islands in the Gulf of Finland, which were taken by Russia in the 1940 campaign.

The Koivisto Islands are only 40 miles northwest of the Russian fortress of Kronstadt, which guards Leningrad and has held out for weeks despite heavy bombardments.

[It was announced in London that American-built Hudson bombers were credited by the British Air Ministry with having sunk or destroyed at least 24 vessels off the Norwegian and Netherlands coasts in the past three days in a stepped-up offensive described by Britons as a form of direct aid to Russia.

Most of the ships bombed, it was said, are believed to have been carrying supplies to northern Finland for German troops fighting in Russia.]

Little Finland's chances of ending its present war are slim despite the overwhelming peace sentiments of its people.

Repeated American efforts to mediate between Russia and Finland, including the transmission of Soviet peace proposals last August have evoked no response from the Finnish Government. The State Department has now decided to make the issue public and let both the Finnish Government and Finnish people know America disapproves of Finland's policy.

This American warning is likely to find receptive ears among Finns both at the front and behind the lines. It can only increase their distaste for a war that has lost all meaning. For some time now a large section of the democratic Finnish press, particularly the organs of the trade unions, have been calling on the Helsingfors Government to explore the possibilities of immediate peace, now that objectives of the present campaign have been achieved.

Pro-Fascist Elements

At the other end of the political line-up small but highly influential pro-Fascist elements have been advancing new territorial claims for which various historical justifications have been found, quite similar to those which the Germans cook up whenever the occasion requires. Most vocal in this respect has been the Helsingin Sanomat—the largest Finnish morning paper, personally owned and directed by Elias Erkko, Foreign Minister at the time of the ill-starred Moscow negotiations in October, 1939, and a power behind the present Government.

At the same time various ultra-chauvinist organizations, such as the Lapua Party and the Karelian League, have been agitating vigorously for the annexation of areas far beyond the boundaries of Soviet Karelja.

Against this background, Vaino Tanner, Finland's Minister of Commerce and foremost leader of the moderate, compromising wing of the Social Democratic Party, went to Berlin a month ago. Earlier, Mr. Tanner had made a rather vague speech about war objectives which was open to interpretation as a desire for a separate peace. On his return from Berlin this vagueness vanished.

Bans Separate Peace

Interviewed in Stockholm on his way to Helsingfors, Mr. Tanner, denied the possibility of Finland making a separate peace, declared his country would never negotiate with the Soviet Government and expressed his conviction in an ultimate German victory.

The Germans for their part have

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

Ship is attacked off Iceland; reaches port safely — Diplomatic drive continues.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—New and grim evidence that Germany is determined to press its undeclared naval war against the United States in the "defensive waters" of the Atlantic came today with disclosure that the naval tanker U. S. S. Salinas was torpedoed southwest of Iceland while in a convoy.

It was not sunk. No lives were lost. The tanker was commanded by Commander Hawley F. Cope of New Orleans, La.

Later in the day the Navy Department announced it had abandoned hope for finding the seven officers and 88 enlisted men of the Reuben James, torpedoed last Thursday night.

A fact which Washington particularly notes is that while the German Embassy here was refusing even to transmit the American notes on the sinking of the Robin Moor, the German Government in Berlin was ordering its raiders to continue to sink American vessels without warning.

The attack, which occurred on the night of Oct. 30-31, preceded by one night the sinking of the destroyer Reuben James and is another in a series of assaults for which Germany has refused to give either verbal or financial satisfaction. The 16,800-ton tanker, built in 1920, has a crew of 107 and carried a battery of antiaircraft guns and two five-inch guns.

Damaged Severely

The Navy confined itself to reporting that the damage had been severe but that the ship had been able to make port. It refused further details on the ground that they would aid no one but the Nazis.

Meanwhile the United States today was pushing a two-pronged diplomatic offensive against Nazi Germany while preparing to strengthen British sea power through the construction of 50 high-speed escort vessels.

The State Department declared that Germany had scorned American claims of $2,967,092 as reparation for the May 21 torpedoing of the freighter Robin Moor.

The German refusal to consider the Robin Moor claim occurred Sept. 26 when Hans Thomsen, the German Chargé d'Affaires here, notified Secretary of State Cordell Hull that he would not transmit the note to Berlin as he did not think that the previous American notes were "such as to lead to an appropriate reply" by his Government.

Slim Diplomatic Thread

The fact that Herr Thomsen, perhaps on instruction from the German Foreign Office, refused to transmit the American note to Germany is viewed as further evidence of the point to which American-German relations have deteriorated and to the slim diplomatic thread still binding the two nominally friendly nations.

At the same time, the disclosure of the German refusal, which occurred more than five weeks ago,

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Text of Robin Moor notes: Page 3.

U. S. Women Quit Pacific Isles; Press Attacks Grow in Japan

HONOLULU, Nov. 4 (AP)—All American women and children on Guam, Midway, and Wake Islands are being removed because of the tense international situation, persons arriving at Honolulu from those Pacific Ocean defense outposts reported.

Six women and children already have arrived by clipper plane from Midway. They are the families of employees of Pacific Commercial Cable Company, Pan American Airways, and a construction company. One woman, wife of the hotel manager, still is at Midway, but she will leave soon. Two women still are at Wake Island.

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP)—The anti-American editorial campaign in Japanese newspapers grew more bitter today with Miyako declaring "the time has come for the final showdown."

Kokumin said the failure of Japanese-American talks—initiated by a letter last August to President Roosevelt from the then Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, must be assumed unless the United States changed its present attitude.

Meanwhile, a Government spokesman, Koh Ishii, said formulation of Japan's attitude on the German declaration that the Reich had been attacked by the United States awaited official reports.

The declaration has attracted considerable attention for possible bearing on the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance under which Germany, Italy, and Japan agreed to aid one another if one of them were attacked by a power not involved in the European war or in the Chinese-Japanese conflict.

Ishii repeated what had been said before, that "the tripartite pact will be interpreted by the Japanese Government with independent judgment."

Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Formosa, has just arrived here. Before his departure from Taihoku, Formosa, he declared Japan should fortify all Formosa for defense against what the Japanese call ABCD (America-Britain - China - Dutch) encirclement.

New separate base in Hawaii: Page 11.

Wage-Hour Law May Help Adjust Household Budgets to Soaring Food Costs

Fluctuating Scale of Wages May Supplant Present Base

Within the framework of the Federal Wage-Hour Law may be found the solution to the problem posed each day to American housewives—how to adjust a fixed budget to climbing food prices.

Possible use of wage-hour machinery to establish a fluctuating wage scale above the 40-cent minimum now set by law in order to reach parity between wages and prices was hinted today by Baird Snyder, Deputy Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division in Washington.

Mr. Snyder, expected to succeed Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming as National Administrator, is on an inspection trip of New England.

Suggestions that the Federal Government follow the pattern of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as the Wage Hour Law is known, in efforts to bring about an equality of prices and wages have already been made in Washington, Mr. Snyder said.

Might Transfer Authority

Conversation of the act's machinery to this purpose could be accomplished, although not necessarily by the Wage-Hour Division, the deputy administrator believed. In fact, he intimated that it might be better for another bureau to hold the necessary authority.

As now enacted by Congress, the Fair Labor Standard Act is limited to treatment of wage bases between 25 and 40 cents an hour. The Administrator's power is restricted to raising such wages until they reach the 40-cent minimum. Authority to lower the minimum can be exercised only when the current base pay is producing unemployment.

The problem presented by those seeking to raise the wage base above 40 cents during the National emergency in order to meet rising costs of living is to find an impartial authority with power to set up a fluctuating scale of wages, Mr. Snyder said. The scale would be operative both upward and downward, he said, retracting the wage minimum to its original position after the emergency.

How Machinery Operates

Methods set up by the Fair Labor Standards Act could be adapted to such a program, Mr. Snyder believes.

Wage-hour machinery works under a committee consisting of equal representation of the public, employers, and employees from industries engaged in production of goods for inter-state commerce. A committee is appointed for each industry.

Holding public hearings in Washington the Committee considers evidence presented to it by persons interested, then recommends a minimum hourly wage to the Administrator. Upon receiving approval of the Administrator the minimum goes into effect.

So far, Mr. Snyder said, there has been no complaint of the minimum established by the industrial committees.

Similar committees could be appointed under another bureau to establish the fluctuating scale of minimum wages for emergency use, he said.

Establishment of such a fluctuating wage-scale would obviate the necessity of freezing prices or wages, it is believed. Authority to establish the scale would be lodged in an impartial governmental unit charged with power to enforce it, and even more important, from a management viewpoint, reductions of the minimum wage could be accomplished after the emergency without fear of strikes.

By a Staff Photographer

Two Mayoralty Candidates and Their Wives Cast Their Ballots

(Left) Former Mayor and Mrs. James M. Curley and son George voted this morning at the Mary E. Curley School, Jamaica Plain. (Right) School Committeeman Joseph Lee and Mrs. Lee are shown voting at the Ward Room on Blossom Street.

Boston to Build Warships Of New Design for Britain

Defense News in Brief

Speedy Ships for Boston—Twelve high-speed escort ships of secret design and costing $6,000,000 each will be built in Boston for the British Government, the Navy Department announced today. Costing nearly as much as one of the most modern destroyers, these ships are part of a program calling for 50 such vessels to be turned out at the rate of about two a month when construction reaches full speed next year, officials said. The vessels are the first warships to be built in this country for Britain under the Lend-Lease Act.

According to Rear-Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, special ways and other construction will have to be built to accomodate the new ships. He said that some warships building for the Navy's own two-ocean fleet will probably be delayed to speed the construction of the escort ships.

369th Commander Arrives—Col. Chauncey M. Hooper of New York City, commanding officer of the 369th Coast Artillery, anti-aircraft, regiment of Harlem, arrived at Camp Edwards yesterday from Fort Monroe, Va., where he has just completed a three-month coast artillery refresher course. It was the first time Colonel Hooper had seen Camp Edwards having been at Oswego, N. Y., before taking the course. During his absence and since the 369th has been at the Cape Cod cantonment, Lieut. Col. De Maurice Moses of Jamaica, L. I., has been acting regimental commander. He now becomes 2nd Battalion commander.

State Guard Study—Protection of vital Massachusetts points, both military and civil, will be studied by the 6,300 officers and men of the State Guard during a month-long study of the State emergency plan centering on combatting "fifth column" activities, it was announced. This study will be in preparation for a command post exercise to be held the week of Dec. 1.

Chief umpire for the exercise will be located at State Headquarters, East Boston Airport, and one or more umpires will be stationed with each State Guard unit. In such a problem the umpire in the role of teacher, represents hostile forces and "fifth columnists" and will present assumed situations to the protecting forces by means of prepared messages. Under the direction of Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, the participating organizations include the State Military Headquarters, and the Governor's Disaster Relief Commission.

Maine Guardsmen Released—The Adjutant General's Department reported today that 250 Maine National Guard officers and men had been released from Federal Service because of being over 28 years of age or because of dependency or hardship, and have been placed on inactive service in the State detachment.

Subs for Allies—Two submarines, the S-25 and the R-33 were turned over to Polish and British crews respectively at New London, Conn., today under provisions of the Lend-Lease Act. The R-Class submersile is of the 1918-19 type and carries a crew of 30 men while the S-boat is of the type built in 1921-23 and carries a crew of 40.

'It Is an Outrage,' Woman Says; What? Non-Partisan Ballot

The election brought some unusual telephone calls to the Mayor's office at Boston City Hall.

One woman telephoned Cornelius A. Reardon, Secretary to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, to complain that the ballot did not designate whether candidates were Democratic or Republican.

"That is an outrage, and I don't like it," she declared.

Mr. Reardon explained that Boston local elections are non-partisan and have been so ever since 1909, whereupon she retorted that the law ought to be changed.

A Tobin worker called to say he had been "pinched" at Roxbury Crossing for not having a brake inspection sticker on his windshield and suggested that inasmuch as he was using his car to help Mayor Tobin the ticket might be fixed.

Mr. Reardon explained that that was impossible as the sticker comes under the jurisdiction of Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin.

A woman called to protest that she had been "insulted" by an employee of the election department who had had to tell her the bad news that she was not registered and therefore could not vote. She demanded that Mr. Reardon carry her complaint directly to the Mayor and then telephone her to let her know that the Mayor had heard about it.

Vermont Puts Ban On Pinball Game

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 4 (AP)—State Supreme Court Justice O. M. Jeffords ruled today that pinball machines were illegal in Vermont and made the decision effective tomorrow to allow operators the opportunity to remove the contraptions before they were seized by officers.

Simuleaneously, the Court dissolved an injunction granted last month which forbade enforcement officers from interfering with operation of the machines before Jan. 1.

Machine operators, led by Abraham Sowma of Barre, contended that an act of the 1941 Legislature banning operation after Sept. 30 was unconstitutional, violating the Fourteenth Amendment, because the owners had paid license fees which would not expire until Dec. 31, 1941.

In another ruling, the Court reversed a decision of the Rutland Municipal Court convicting four ordained ministers of Jehovah's Witnesses of charges of illegally peddling literature without obtaining a license. The quartet was fined $25 each in the lower court for violating a city ordinance.

The Supreme Court ordered dismissal of the charges of the ground that they were not peddlers, but ministers spreading the gospel of their creed.

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Connecticut Site For Guard School

WASHINGTON, Nov 4 (AP) — Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, will leave here tomorrow to confer with Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut at either Hartford or New London about taking over the Plant estate at Avery Point, Conn., for a training station.

Coast Guard officials said Admiral Waesche hoped to clear the title for the 44-acre estate which Connecticut offered the Coast Guard for a school where ultimately about 725 men would receive training.

Congress approved a $1,936,000 appropriation for establishment of the school and this amount, contained in a lend-lease appropriation, is awaiting presidential approval.

The Coast Guard indicated that construction of new barracks, mess halls, and repair shops for training purposes would be started within a month.

Dinner Tax To Hop Trains And Airplanes

Tax-wise travelers journeying across the State of Massachusetts may avoid dining within the boundaries of the Bay State after Jan. 1, when they learn of the new 5 per cent meal tax ruling, by Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, railroad men said today.

The Commissioner ruled today that the new 5 per cent tax on meals costing $1 or more would be imposed on meals served aboard trains within the State boundaries and ships within the three-mile limit over which Massachusetts has jurisdiction.

The new tax, he said, will be effective regardless of where the meal is ordered if the check is tendered in Massachusetts. If the dinner is ordered in Connecticut, but served in Massachusetts, where the check is received, the diner must pay the 5 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Long said he plans to make the same ruling for travelers by air unless he is informed that there is no charge for meals served aboard airplanes.

N. E. Governors To Meet in Boston

The six New England Governors and 28 leaders in the fields of industry, recreation, agriculture and government will address the 17th New England Conference at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Nov. 13 and 14, the New England Council announced today.

Donald M. Nelson, executive director of SPAB and priorities director of OPM, will deliver the keynote address at the Governor's Session, Thursday, Nov. 13.

Featured at the general session Thursday evening will be United States Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Harry W. Flannery, Berlin correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System until October, 1941. Their addresses will follow State dinners in honor of the Governors.

Army Base Rules Are Tightened Up

New and far more stringent regulations than have yet been applied took effect recently at the Army Base, South Boston.

Boston Elevated buses, which heretofore have been allowed to go nearly to the end of the pier before returning to the South Station where the line starts, are now stopped opposite the parade ground which is just inside the Army Base entrance. Practically all pleasure automobiles which have been allowed to park on the Base will be turned away at the gate.

All persons admitted to the Base must have the usual identification buttons. It is understood that the new regulations followed the picking up by the FBI of visitors to the pier with cameras. Regulations have forbidden cameras at the Army Base for some time.

Bay State Church Council to Meet

Churches of 13 denominations will send delegates to the annual State convention of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, to be held tomorrow at the Winthrop Street Baptist Church in Taunton. The Rev. Dr. Frank Jennings of Boston, Executive Secretary, will direct the sessions, and presiding will be the Rev. Dr. Horace F. Holton of Brockton, the President.

Highlighting the convention as chief speakers will be Dean Luther Weigle of Yale Divinity School, President of the Federal Council of Churches; the Rev. Dr. Forrest L. Knapp of New York, Executive Secretary of the World's Sunday School Association; and the Rev. Dr. Walter Van Kirk, Departmental Secretary of the Federal Council.

Tobin Victory Is Forecast As Voters Flock to the Polls

Continued from Page 1

bank rolls of his opponents, declared the electoral returns would tell a story like that of David and Goliath—with him as David.

Today's activity followed a dramatic, hectic contest in which mayoralty candidates eventually pitched into each other for all they were worth, Council candidates in some wards fought bitterly with their opponents, and School Committee contestants waged one of the hardest campaigns in recent years.

A smashing Tobin victory would leave the Mayor undisputed political kingpin in Boston, in a situation somewhat comparable to the dominance of Mr. Curley in his heyday or, in earlier times, the veiled control of Martin Lomasney over the city's politics although he himself was never elected Mayor.

It would make him a powerful prospect for Democratic leadership of Massachusetts, under whom the party might be fused into a really unified and very formidable group.

It would make this election virtually a political farewell for Mr. Curley, thrice defeated already, and Mr. Nichols, already out of public life for 12 years. It would shatter the hopes of the rising Joseph Lee, unless he shows a surprising minority strength.

Fusion Candidate

Mr. Tobin occupies the unusual position of a fusion candidate. He had this distinction in limited degree four years ago when Henry Parkman and other Ward 5 Republican notables flocked to his support. But this year the Ward 4 Republican League, the so-called Innes organization which was a stronghold of Mr. Nichols in 1937, has deserted its Republican leader and also joined the Tobin bandwagon. So have Henry L. Shattuck, Speaker Christian A. Herter, and enough other Republican leaders to give Mr. Tobin virtually an unbroken front in the Republican Back Bay wards as well as G. O. P. support in other residential sections.

Democratic leaders including School Committeemen Clement A. Norton and Joseph C. White, together with a majority of all the legislators in Boston, also have flocked to the Tobin standard.

With Boston still in a critical financial condition despite the gains under Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield and Mr. Tobin, today's election is viewed by observers as especially significant because of uncertain world conditions. Defense taxes are causing increasing demand for local economy. Boston is the nearest port to Europe, and in an exposed position, and therefore requires good civilian defense organization. It is a leading lease-lend port, and the center of a booming manufacturing area. Problems of traffic, port improvements, and housing together with other wartime demands and possible postwar adjustments face the man who occupies the mayor's chair for the next four crucial years.

Great Power

The Mayor of Boston has vast power. The City Council holds the financial reins but seldom uses them. The School Committee has control of the school system and its $16,000,000 budget, but even in this case, the Mayor exercises some authority.

There was comparatively little talk of these problems during the campaign, however. The leading candidates blasted away at each other with scorching personal remarks, and to calmer observers it appeared the issue was whether Mayor Tobin's policies of conservative, economical, colorless government would get more votes than the lavish, colorful, turbulent kind of administration for which Mr. Curley has become noted.

Campaigning was to last almost until the polls closed this evening. All four mayoralty contestants and some of their campaign lieutenants announced radio speeches for today—even as late as 6:45 p. m.—to plead their case and urge citizens to vote. Their political organizations bent unusual efforts to getting out the vote, as followers worked desperately to transport friendly voters to and from the polls. Candidates Tobin and Curley published in the morning papers lists of telephone numbers which voters of the 22 wards could call for transportation. Mr. Lee had a fleet of more than 50 automobiles bringing voters to polling places and friends of Mr. Nichols were likewise working.

Refugees Sent Back

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 4 (AP)—Ninety-two Jewish refugees, including 75 who had just been granted permission to live in Paraguay, have been ordered shipped back to Cadiz, Spain, because they lacked the proper visas. Some of the refugees have been trying for six months to find homes in the New World.

Nazi Victory Held Return To Dark Ages

Nazi domination throughout the world at the close of the war would mean a "recurrence of the dark ages" for education and natural science, Dr. Evarts A. Graham of St. Louis, President of the American College of Surgeons, said last night.

"The spirit of the Spanish Inquisition would rear its ugly head again," he said in a prepared address at the College's 31st Congress.

"The atmosphere necessary for the growth of natural science and the spread of education would not exist."

And, regardless of the outcome of the war, he declared, unprecedented advance made all over the world in the last two decades "is certain to be checked, if it has not already been."

Already in the United States, declared Dr. Graham, defense-swollen taxes are lessening funds for research.

Quincy Scouts To Get Medals

Two Quincy, Mass., youths are among nine Boy Scouts being honored for heroism by the National Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts of America, according to a recent announcement by Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive and Secretary of the National Court of Honor.

The boys receiving Gold Honor Medals for lifesaving are Second Class Scouts Donald Collins and Richard Walter, both of Troop 7, Quincy. Scouts Collins and Walters rescued Gloria and Beverly McPhee, sisters, from drowning last June 8 in Quincy Bay. The presentations will be made in the home communities of the Scouts.

WPA Pay Checks Precede Holidays

Massachusetts' 35,000 WPA workers will receive their pay checks a day or two ahead of both the Federal holidays in November, Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, said today.

By special arrangements of pay schedules, the WPA workers will receive their checks in time to buy their meals for Armistice and Thanksgiving days, Mr. Delaney said.

Eastern Star Pilgrimage Nov. 8

Grand officers of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts, with past and presiding Matrons and Patrons from many of the individual Chapters throughout the State, plan a pilgrimage to Sherburne Chapter, No. 182, on Nantucket Island Nov. 8.

The occasion marks the celebration of the nineteenth year of that group as a unit in the fraternity, Sherburne Chapter having been constituted Nov. 8, 1922.

But this visit to the Island Chapter has more significance, it was pointed out today, because it is an innovation planned by Miss Mary F. McGoldrick, Worthy Grand Matron, in an effort to "bring a bit of joy and courage" to members of the Order that are more or less isolated by reason of being on the island.

Following the official inspection of Sherburne Chapter on June 11, which was made by Miss McGoldrick, the Grand Matron planned a "return visit," and secured the co-operation of the "Marigolds"—the association of Worthy Matrons and Worthy Patrons of 1941—who are to conduct a Matrons and Patrons night for Sherburne Chapter.

Nearly 40 officers of the fraternity are already booked for the trip, which is voluntary and at their own expense, headed by Miss McGoldrick; Francis D. Collings, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Marie A. Clark, Grand Marshal, and several Deputy Grand Matrons. The pilgrimage is at a time of year when Nantucket is considered particularly attractive, and when the throngs of vacationists have returned to their homes, Miss McGoldrick declared.

Revere Trust Dividend Approved

The Commonwealth has been authorized to pay a final dividend of approximately $90,000 to depositors of the Revere Trust Company, Garrett S. Hoag, State Director of Liquidations, reported today to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The Revere Trust Company closed on Oct. 15, 1931. Since then approximately $537,000 has been paid back to depositors. The total they will get back, Mr. Hoag said, will be 67.1 per cent of their deposits. Payment of the current dividend will be made the third week in December, according to the present schedule. This will complete the liquidation of the Trust Company.

Ambulance Staff Enrollment Rises

The New England branch of the American Field Service has accepted six additional New England men for service as ambulance drivers with the British Middle East forces, it was announced recently by W. DeFord Bigelow, Chairman of the branch. The men are:

Frederick W. Beattie, 69 Green Street, Woburn, Mass.
Joseph C. Bradley, 1010 South Street, Needham, Mass.
John V. Fisher, Adams House, Cambridge, Mass.
Albert Lovejoy, The Colonial, Gardner, Mass.
Houghton P. Metcalf, 108 Prospect Street, Providence, R. I.
Charles N. Winship, Jordan Avenue, Wakefield, Mass.

Those of draft age have been deferred for the time of their enlistment, namely, one year.

Race Tracks Give State $2,540,339

Massachusetts welfare received $2,540,339.95 from betting on horse and dog track racing in the Bay State this year, it was learned today.

The total of $52,526,171, reported by the State Racing Commission, is more than $12,000,000 over last year's receipts. The increase in the State's "take" was $642,829.

The increase was attributed to 25 more days of dog racing and six more days of country fair horse racing than there were in 1940.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER SNOW COLDER FAIR

Boston and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness with little change in temperature tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy and colder than today; gentle to moderate southwest winds shifting to northerly tonight, and moderate northerly winds Wednesday; the lowest temperature tonight will be about 44 degrees.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, occasional light rain changing to light snow, colder in north portion tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy and colder than today.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness with little change in temperature tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy and colder than today.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate southwest shifting to northerly winds tonight and moderate northerly winds Wednesday; weather mostly cloudy with good visibility tonight and Wednesday.

Block Island to Hatteras: Moderate south and southwest winds over north portion shifting to northwest Wednesday and gentle variable winds becoming moderate southwest over west portion Wednesday; increasing cloudiness tonight, mostly cloudy Wednesday with occasional light rain central and south portions.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	41	New Orleans	86	64
Chicago	40	33	New York	45	43
Denver	49	37	Norfolk	42	40
Kansas City	35	35	Philadelphia	36	34
Los Angeles	60	59	St. Louis	48	48
Miami	73	72	San Francisco	61	60
Minneapolis	36	36	Washington	42	38

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 4.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:37 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Wednesday, 12:47 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:04 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

University lecture by Alvin Harold Howell, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering at Tufts College, who will have as his subject "The Human Side of Electricity." At Goddard Chapel, Tufts College, 8 p. m.

Free public lecture sponsored by the faculty of Simmons College. Warren S. Tryon, A. M., will discuss "Conflicting Trends in American Foreign Policy." At Simmons College, The Fenway, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Gallery talk at Museum of Fine Arts. "Chinese Porcelains" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 18
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Announcing THE OPENING OF

The Studio Shop

557 Boylston Street, Copley Square, Boston

Ruth Rothschild, *Manager*, formerly with CAROLE STUPELL, LTD.

Wednesday, November 5

- *Modern Decorating Accessories*
- *Modern Table Settings*
- *Gifts from various Periods and Lands*

$5.00 complete (tax exempt)

Gravy Set. Three Piece Hand-Made Danish Quality Pewter. Walnut handle. Non-tarnishable. Ideal wedding gift.

Cowboy Serenade—In Reverse

Kretschmar

Bunker Hillbillies Call on Gene Autry

Four members of the Charlestown Branch of the Boys Clubs of Boston visited Gene Autry in his dressing room at the Boston Garden and turned the tables on the singing cowboy by serenading him. Left to right: John "Side Kick" Passalaqua, Bill "Dangerous Dan" Lynch, Mr. Autry, Jim "High C" Robbins, and Dick "Slim" Doherty.

Sideglances in Washington: Why Country Has Fresh Air

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Precocious Plagarist?:

Britain's Minister of Health last week released an essay purportedly written by a 10-year-old London East End boy who had been evacuated to the country.

It read in part: "The cow is a mamal. . . . The head is for the purpose of growing horns and so his mouth can be somewhere. . . . The cow has a fine sense of smell and one can smell it far away. This is the reason for fresh air in the country."

A keen-eyed official in the Department of Agriculture drew from her file a "Letter to the Editor" clipped from the New York Times in March, 1932, carrying an item, "concerning the cow," translated from a Swiss newspaper.

It read in part: "The cow is a mamal and temed. . . . The head has for its aim to have horns and that the mouth can be somewhere. . . . The cow has a good odor. One can smell her from afar. It is for this reason that there is fresh air in the country."

Dictator Dealings:

The American delegation headed by Averell Harriman, which went to Russia to talk to Stalin about military aid, came back with new impressions of a dictator.

They found Stalin an agreeable, alert, quiet-spoken person who displayed no inclination to strike a pose or to rant and rave.

They were especially impressed by his grasp of military matters. One day he became involved with British Supply Chief, Lord Beaverbrook, about the horsepower of one type of bomber the British are sending to the Soviets. There was about 100 horsepower difference in the figures the two men were using. Stalin turned out to be right.

Wanted: A Magnet:

"An all-metal drive in Washington," says Representative William P. Lambertson (R), of Kansas, "would yield tons of brass hats, iron pants, dumbbells, screw balls, wire pullers, and tin horns."

Still Smiling:

Washington's ace correspondents, who semi-annually "roast" the President and other high officials on the Gridiron, have been trying ever since last spring to decide whether it would be good taste to stage their annual with times being what they are.

They have finally agreed that there can't be any harm in a good laugh, as long as the Nation is not technically at war, and have decided to go ahead with their dinner, to be held, with President Roosevelt present, on Dec. 13.

Servant Problem:

One Washington housewife has plenty of reason to kick about the Capital's "servant problem." Returning home the other day, she found her maid's notation to "call Sanitary Bowl, National 3120." She dialed the number, but finding it was the Capital, let the matter drop.

A few days later she discovered she and her husband had missed dinner with a Senator because she had not called Minnesota's Senator Ball, at National 3120.

President Casts Ballot In Hyde Park

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 4 (AP)—President and Mrs. Roosevelt exercised today the right of the franchise, a prerogative of the American system of government which the President says will continue for "hundreds and hundreds of years."

Mr. Roosevelt drove to the white frame Town Hall just off the main street of Hyde Park village, and cast his ballot in the local election.

Ordinarily Hyde Park is Republican. But for two two-year terms Democrat Elmer Van Wagner has been Town Supervisor. His job corresponds to that of a mayor, and the President made known at a press conference yesterday he would like to see Mr. Van Wagner elected again, along with Cecil Marshall, Democratic Town Roads Commissioner.

Thomas Parker is the Republican candidate for Supervisor and Raleigh Marshall the nominee for Roads Commissioner.

It was to a Dutchess County teachers' conference yesterday that Mr. Roosevelt spoke of the American system of government lasting for hundreds of years. He contrasted it with a "new order" under a "dictator."

"I don't think we are ever coming to this 'new order' of the world in this country" he declared in an informal address "and I hope very much that the rest of the world won't be forced into it. Because if the rest of the world were forced into it this country of ours would became a little oasis where all the old things were still going on but were being pressed in on all sides by this so-called 'new order' world.

"We like to do things, talk about them, fight about them among ourselves, say pretty awful things to each other, and finally work things out."

He spoke from the stage of the auditorium in the Franklin D. Roosevelt High School, a short distance from Hyde Park, to county teachers and school officials.

Mr. Roosevelt said schools and education must keep up with the fast pace of modern civilization. He suggested that boys and girls be educated in high school in "a more practical way, to meet the things that they are going to meet as soon as they go to work, and as soon as they go out into life."

They should visit stores, courts, industrial establishments, banks, Mr. Roosevelt maintained, and obtain a working knowledge of them.

Declaring he always had maintained there was no such thing as a proven system of economics, the President asserted that economics of the first of this century were completely out of date and that everything he was taught in four years of economic classes at college was wrong.

Knit Two, Purl Seven!

Wide World

Herbert Gets Into an Entangling Alliance

He may be having his troubles, but Herbert Heinkowitz is having fun learning to knit. He is shown in a Junior Red Cross Chapter class in an East Side school in New York. Members of the class are preparing Christmas boxes to be distributed to children in Europe and China by the International Red Cross.

Migratory Labor Caravans May Soon Average 5,000,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Three million workers have left their homes for temporary jobs in defense centers, 2,500,000 others soon may be out of work in non-defense industries, and the caravans of migratory labor soon may average 5,000,000 persons annually.

This is the picture presented by Representative John H. Tolan (D), of California, who adds that almost all of these people face loss of local residence and their rights to Social Security and other public benefits. They jeopardize legal claims to Federal and State help.

Government officials are frankly concerned. What, they ask, is to befall these nomadic people if the emergency ends in a new cycle of depression and unemployment?

Civil War Nearest Approach

Representative Tolan's special committee of Congressmen says it is probable at no time in American history, except during Civil War reconstruction days, has a similar problem of such potential magnitude threatened the Nation.

"In these days of temporary employment," it says, "the home has become for many workers an unsafe anchor; it is around the automobile, not the hearth, that family hopes center."

No one argues against a profitable orderly movement of labor necessary to speed production of ships, airplanes, tanks and guns. American labor traditionally has been free to seek employment where it chooses. The thing officials here fear is that migration may get out of hand. The number seeking jobs is much larger than during the World War.

Bad as was the aftermath of the last war, Representative Tolan says, it produced nothing to match what could happen when this thing ends. In that emergency shipyards absorbed the bulk of migrant labor. Almost everyone got work somewhere, however, and wages were sufficient to cushion much of the shock when war industries first shut down.

This time, comparatively fewer workmen are needed in defense jobs, and lay-offs in non-defense plants are higher.

No Work for 6,000,000?

The whole affair is aggravated by the fact that the United States never fully recovered from the depression and that today 6,000,000 idle persons are unsuccessfully registered for work with Federal and State employment agencies.

Let this, Representative Tolan's committee says, be a warning, "a signal for preventive action now if the Nation is to be spared a drastic, demoralizing aftermath."

The committee specifically is charged with investigating potential consequences of the migration caused by the national defense program.

It recommends, in an interim report, further decentralization of defense industry, Federal regulation of private employment agencies engaged in interstate commerce, Federal-State grants-in-aid for unemployed migrant workers, reorganization of defense housing, and rent control.

Representative Tolan says decentralization would speed up the defense program. His colleague, Representative Frank C. Osmers, Jr. (R) of New Jersey, says it would not. He filed a one-man dissenting report against farming out defense contracts to areas which do not have, even for peacetime pursuits, necessary pooling of skilled labor, housing, transportation and community facilities.

"Migration of workers," he adds, "will be reduced by utilizing to the full those pools of industrial urban unemployed of our past depression decade. The present location of industry has been determined . . . by primary economic facts."

Representative Osmers is the only committee member to come from a big business region. The others are Representative Tolan and Representative Carl T. Curtis (R) of Nebraska, John J. Sparkman (D) of Alabama, and Laurence F. Arnold (D) of Illinois.

California Warning To Job Seekers' Influx

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3 (AP)—A terse warning against non-skilled labor coming to California in search of defense jobs was issued yesterday by employment agencies.

The agencies said a survey disclosed that men seeking shipbuilding, aircraft and other defense industry jobs are arriving at the rate of 12,000 a month and that only a small percentage is qualified for work.

They said aircraft plants now employ 110,000, and the shipyards 18,200 and estimated their peak employment at 175,000 and 40,200, respectively.

Mechanized Bookkeeping, Too, for Army 'Games'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Even automatic bookkeeping gadgets are involved in mechanized warfare.

The War Department says that the Army's mobile machine record unit would be attached to headquarters of the First Field Army, in maneuvers at Camden, S. C. The automatic punch card apparatus, to be used to keep records of officers and men of the 29th division, will release a number of soldier-clerks for other duties, the Department explained.

Youth Groups Are Astounded By Nazi Activity in Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Coincident with the all-out effort by Germany to conquer Russia and impose the "New Order" on Europe, South and Central American countries are being increasingly agitated by Nazi propaganda and efforts at pentration, three youth groups representatives reported at a meeting at the Piccadilly Hotel here yesterday following their return from the International Youth Congress in Mexico City.

Those at the meeting were John Whittier Darr, Jr., of Middletown, Conn., head of the United States delegation; Jack Brierley, of Montreal, Canada, the only representative from a warring nation, and Miss Frances Williams, Executive Secretary of the American Youth Congress, another of the American delegates.

"It was shocking," Mr. Darr declared. "We expected to hear a Nazi trend, but not as bad as what we encountered."

Mr. Brierley said that each delegate from South and Central American countries gave examples at the meeting of Nazi infiltration ranging from the control of airways to the wholesale arrest of young people meeting in public assembly.

Miss Williams saw the Western Hemisphere as "sitting on a volcano," adding that "sending a few movie 'stars' to South America won't help solve the problem."

The delegates charged that the Ecuador-Peru war was "Nazi-fabricated"; that air bases were being openly planned by the Brazilian Government for Nazi aviation, and that the chief of the Buenos Aires, Argentina, police force was openly an ally of Hitler.

The youth of the Western Hemisphere will observe a Christmas Week of sacrifice foregoing some particular pleasure in order to contribute to Britain, Russia and China. The group called for opening up of a western front and establishment of compulsory military training by all the Americas.

Michigan C. I. O. Board Raps Strike Fomenters

DETROIT, Nov. 4 (AP)—Aid to the United States in opening a western front against Germany was urged in a resolution made public by the Executive Board of the Michigan Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Declaring that the present conflict was a "war against workers," the resolution advocated "all out" defense production and condemned "those who would destroy national unity by stirring up wholly unnecessary disputes among American workers."

Tales of Naval Heroism Told by Kearny Survivor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The story of the torpedoing of the United States destroyer Kearny and of her labored voyage to safety has been released by the Navy Department, more than two weeks after the ship sailed into Reykjavik, Iceland.

An account of the Kearny's brush with a submarine in the North Atlantic was written by Drew Middleton, Associated Press Staff Writer stationed in Reykjavik, on Oct. 19, the day the ship reached port.

The British-American censorship in Iceland refused to pass the story, requiring that it be mailed to Washington for a check by the Navy. Thus it was put on the Associated Press wires here after the Navy Department gave its approval.

The tale was gleaned by Mr. Middleton from members of the Kearny's crew—chiefly from Ensign Henry Lyman of Ponkapoag, Mass., as he rested in a United States army hospital at Reykjavik. Seven other members of the crew were in the same hospital, as a result of the torpedo blast which ripped a hole in the destroyer's side and killed 11 men.

Traditions Upheld

In simple words Ensign Lyman painted a picture worthy of the best traditions of the American Navy—a picture of long, dangerous hours while the destroyer lay like a "lame duck" on the heaving Atlantic with her officers and men battling a fire below decks, shoring up bulging bulkheads and eventually bringing her proudly into port under her own power.

At the time of the attack, 1:30 a. m. on Oct. 17, Ensign Lyman was on the bridge as junior officer of the deck.

The Kearny, he explained, had been on escort duty with a westbound convoy the day before when she received word that an eastbound convoy had been attacked by submarines. She immediately started to the rescue at top speed of 36 knots.

When the destroyer reached the scene, Ensign Lyman said, the attacks had ceased—temporarily—and the Kearny began to cruise about seeking survivors.

Attack Is Renewed

Suddenly, Ensign Lyman said, the submarines, which apparently had been lying on the surface in the darkness with their engines turned off to escape detection by listening devices, renewed their attacks.

"We dropped depth bombs to drive them off," he declared. "Somehow a U-boat maneuvered between the Kearny and the convoy. She went after us."

The raider fired three torpedoes, the last of which struck the destroyer on the starboard—or right side—as she was swinging sharply to the left.

The resulting explosion severed the bridge's control of the engine room and the steering apparatus, Ensign Lyman said, and the Kearny lost headway and began to settle in the sea as water rushed in through the gaping hole in her side.

Light from three blazing tankers illuminated the scene as the Kearny wallowed in the waves, with her crew fighting a fire below decks and trying to get her under way again.

"We were lying there like a lame duck and I figured they'd take another shot at us but I guess the submarine commander thought we were going to sink. Anyway he didn't attack a second time," Ensign Lyman said.

Engineer Praised

Meanwhile, the Chief Engineer anr his crew got the engines into shape.

"They did a wonderful job, repairing flooded fuel lines and working down there in the dark and danger," Ensign Lyman said. "Pretty soon we moved forward at increased speed.

"It wasn't only the engineer and his men who did well. The whole crew did a wonderful job. There was no sign of panic. Everyone just did his job and two or three more. If I am torpedoed again I hope I have this crew with me."

It was not until 2 o'clock in the afternoon that the Kearny, steering her course without a compass, finally made contact with the United States destroyer Greer, which escorted her into Reykjavik.

Texas Air 'Grads' 14 Months Ahead

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Nov. 4 (AP)—The world's largest naval air station graduated its first class of 45 aviators Saturday in colorful ceremonies held 14 months ahead of schedule.

The graduates began their training at the $54,000,000 air station last March. The intensified program was put into effect because of the urgent needs of national defense.

Thousands of blue-clad sailors and officers, khaki-clad cadets, and marines in olive green stood at attention on one of the station's gigantic concrete runways and witnessed presentation of diplomas by Capt. Alva D. Bernhard, commanding officer of the station.

Daughters of ranking naval officers pinned Navy wings on the new aviators, who were given reserve commissions in the Navy and the Marine Corps. Afterwards Navy planes in formation roared low across the sunny sky in an aerial parade.

Officials said the fliers would be turned out at the rate of about 10 a day by the end of this year, and at a rate of about 500 a month within a year.

Text of Robin Moor Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The exchange of notes between the State Department and the German Chargé d'Affaires concerning the sinking of the Robin Moor follows:

On June 20, 1941, the State Department sent to the German Embassy in Washington, for the information of the German Government, the President's message to the Congress regarding the sinking of the Robin Moor.

The German Chargé d'Affaires replied on June 24, 1941, as follows:

"Washington, D. C., June 24, 1941.

"Mr. Undersecretary of State:

"In reply to your note of the 20th of this month, I have the honor to advise you that I do not find myself in a position to pass on, in accordance with your request, the text sent to me of a message to Congress from the President of the United States of America for the information of my government.

"Accept, sir, etc.

"THOMSEN.

"His Excellency
"The Undersecretary of State,
"Mr. Sumner Welles,
"Washington, D. C."

The Second Note

On Sept. 19 the Department sent a further note to the German Embassy, the text of which is as follows:

"Sept. 19, 1941

"Sir:

"Reference is made to the Department's communication of June 20, 1941, with which there was transmitted, by direction of the President of the United States, a copy of a message addressed on that date by the President to the Congress of the United States in which it was stated that the German Government would be expected to make full reparation for the losses and damages sustained by American nationals as a consequence of the unlawful sinking of the American vessel Robin Moor by a German submarine on May 21, 1941, in the South Atlantic Ocean.

"I now have to inform you that after an investigation undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the losses and damages sustained, and with a view of effecting a prompt liquidation of the matter, the Government of the United States is prepared to accept, for appriate distribution by it, the lump sum of $2,967,092.00, currency of the United States, in satisfaction and full settlement of all claims of the United States and its nationals against the German Government for losses and damages sustained as a consequence of the sinking, subject, however, to the condition that payment of that sum by the German Government be effected at Washington within 90 days from this date. While the sum mentioned includes an amount representing the value of property of this Government which was on board the vessel, no item of punitive damages is included.

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

"CORDELL HULL.

"Herr Hans Thompsen,
"Charge d'Affaires ad interim of Germany."

German Embassy Replies

This last note was acknowledged by the German Embassy on the same day with a statement that the contents of the note had been transmitted to the German Government.

Later, on Sept. 26, the German Embassy sent the following communication to the Department of State:

"Washington, N. C., September 26, 1941.

"Mr. Secretary of State:

"On the 19th day of this month you sent me a new note with reference to your communication of June 20 of this year concerning the American steamer 'Robin Moor.' I have the honor to reply to you herewith that the two communications made are not such as to lead to an appropriate reply by my Government. In this regard I refer to my note of June 25th (June 24) of this year.

"Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

"THOMSEN

"His excellency
"Cordell Hull,
"Secretary of State of the United States,
"Washington, D. C."

Manifesto Admitted In Trial of 'Workers'

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 4 (AP)—A copy of the Communist Manifesto, calling for "forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions," was introduced in evidence in Federal District Court here in the trial of 28 defendants charged with seditious conspiracy against the Government.

Despite defense objections, Judge M. M. Joyce permitted introduction of the Manifesto. Earlier Judge Joyce had ruled against the prosecution in refusing to admit as evidence three books by revolutionary leaders, Nicolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky, upon whose philosophy the Government claims the Socialist Workers Party bases its alleged revolutionary program.

Indictments against the group charge that the defendants conspired by means of the Socialist Workers Party to overthrow the Government and cause dissension in the United States Army.

Silk Stocking Supply May End in March

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 4 (AP)—Milady may have to content herself with nylon or cotton hose after next March.

Earl Constantine, President of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, said here that present supplies of silk hosiery would be exhausted by March.

The production of hosiery has increased for the first nine months of this year above last year, Mr. Constantine told the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, meeting here, and a large proportion of the output has been from stored stocks of silk.

Telephone Strike Authorized; Certification Would Delay It

By the Associated Press

Fifteen thousand long lines telephone workers reinforced their demands for wage increases today by authorizing a strike Nov. 14, but their union president said the walkout would be cancelled if the dispute was certified to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board.

John J. Moran of Pittsburgh, the President, served notice that the strike, if carried out, would tie up long distance wires, civil and military, as well as national radio wire-hookups and the transmission of photographs by wire and teletypewriter news services. It would affect 42 States—all except Vermont, New Hampshire, Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Montana.

Mr. Moran's union—The Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers (Independent)—has demanded that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company grant a 4 per cent wage increase and narrow the geographic differentials in pay.

Washington — The NDLMB, meeting in full force, concentrated on an attempt to settle the union shop dispute in so-called captive coal mines, operated by steel companies which use those mines' entire output.

John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Mine Workers, showed no sign of yielding in his demand for a union shop. The steel companies strongly oppose such a move. The captive mines employ about 53,000 men.

Seattle, Wash.—An appeal by Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, for West Coast welders to return to work was rejected by the Seattle Council of Welders and Burners. The welders reaffirmed their former stand that they must be given recognition by the American Federation of Labor or be permitted to function as an independent union.

Pittsburgh—A strike of A. F. of L. river boatmen who transport coal from captive mines to the United States Steel Corporation mills was called off when the National Labor Relations Board gave priority to a hearing on the men's dispute with the company over recognition of their union as a bargaining agency.

Chicago—Federal Judge Michael Igo, acting on a test case affecting a majority of the 130,000 workers in the meat packing industry, enjoined Swift and Co. from any violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Workers have already filed separate suits to recover between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 in back wages which they contended were due them under provisions of the measure.

The Federal Wage and Hour Division requested the injunction against Swift, charging that the company withheld overtime from 90 per cent of its 4,425 Chicago employees during the 14-week rush period each year.

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NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY ST., BOSTON

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Nazi 'Chute 'Lands' in Hub As Part of War Relief Exhibit

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

A Nazi parachute has landed in Boston. It forms the canopy for the Caledonian Market of the British War Relief Society and is "Exhibit A" in a collection of bombs, land mines, steel from planes shot down over England and other relics of the present war, sent over by R. St. L. Peverley, of Chester, with the co-operation of the British Government.

Mrs. Peverley, who has been in Boston for the past year, arranged to obtain the collection for display at the Caledonian Market which is open to the public today at 502 Boylston Street. It is the first exhibit in Boston of such a collection and this is the first city in which this one has been shown. The white parachute of finest silk, hangs from the center of the ceiling and is in perfect condition. According to Mrs. Peverley, the parachutist was caught the moment he landed and unable therefore to throw acid on the parachute to destroy it as the Nazis are ordered to do.

There are also British posters provided by Mrs. Peverley and a scarf made by a London designer, formed of such war signs and slogans as "Lend to defend the right to be free," "Save for Victory," "Air Raid Shelter" and the quotation from Winston Churchill, "We shall not flag nor fail. We shall go on to the end."

With these as a background to remind patrons of the real reason for the market, the Uptown Branch of the British War Relief Society in Boston has collected old silver, furniture, glass, china, pictures, pottery, books, tapestries, shawls and countless other things, proceeds from the sale of which will help keep bombed-out families in Britain warm this winter. The articles in many cases show that they have been kept as treasures by persons long reluctant to dispose of them but now inspired to do so for the cause of British war relief.

Among them is a handsome quilt 105 years old that has been packed away so carefully it looks as though it had been made yesterday. It was the gift of Miss Barbara E. Heugham, who is a native of Canada.

There are also a Sévres clock and pair of candelabra, originally valued at $2,000, on which a price of $200 has now been placed.

Mrs. Herbert Bramwell Shaw and Mrs. John E. Kennedy, who were responsible for the idea of having the market, were busy yesterday, clad in blue and red smocks, arranging and marking the stock in preparation for today's opening and the preview and tea yesterday afternoon. They were assisted by Mrs. Jason Rogers, Mrs. William Bayne 3rd., Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mrs. Gerald Henderson, Miss Dorothy Powers and Mrs. Victor Kazanjian.

Robert R. Appleby, Vice-President of the British War Relief Society of America, came from New York City for the preview yesterday. Among others who attended were Gaspar G. Bacon, who entertained at a luncheon in his honor at the Somerset Club; Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Alvin T. Fuller, Miss Sally Fairchild and her little Pekinese dog, Mu Tau, who took a lively interest in what was going on; Stuart Rand, Co-Chairman of the Boston Committee of the British War Relief Society, Mrs. Rand, Mrs. Bartlett Harwood, a member of the Committee for the Uptown Branch, Harold Hebbard, and Mrs. H. Rea Fitch, who presided at the tea table.

Mrs. Fitch, assisted by Mrs. H. W. Dwight Rudd, will be in charge of the market daily. It will remain open as long as there are contributions to keep it going, according to the committee and that is expected to be perhaps "for the duration."

With winter coming on, there is great need for heavy, warm clothing, committee members point out. "And if we can't make money enough one way, we will find another," they declared.

By a Staff Photographer

At Ipswich Exhibit

Upper—Mrs. Carrie Ladd, left, and Miss Lucy Bell Story, making pillow-lace at the Arts and Crafts Exhibit in the South Parish House, Ipswich, Massachusetts, sponsored yesterday and today by the Ipswich Woman's Club. Below is a close-up of the piece of lace on which Miss Story is at work.

Arts, Crafts Exhibit Open At Ipswich

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Ipswich Woman's Club opened yesterday its second annual two-day exhibit of arts and crafts, in South Parish House, Ipswich. The creative artistry of the people of this old New England town was on display in articles which ranged from modern oils to hooked rugs, and from hammered pewter dishes to appliquéd bedspreads.

Two residents of the town, Miss Lucy Bell Story and Mrs. Carrie Ladd, demonstrated the making of pillow-lace as it used to be done when Ipswich was famous for the art. Histories record that 40,000 yards of this lace were made in the town in the year 1790.

Mrs. Ladd uses an old-fashioned barrel-shaped pillow, home-made and covered in faded stockinette. Her pattern is an old one, too, made of parchment, and her bobbins are of bamboo, which she believes to have been peculiar to Ipswich, bobbins in other localities having been made of wood or other material.

As far as they know, these two women are the only lace-makers now in Ipswich. Originally, they think, the art was brought to the town by settlers from England, but eventually it was lost, and only as recently as 1915 was it brought back when Mrs. Mabel Foster Bainbridge started a class of about 20 in lace-making. Out of all the students at that time, only Miss Story continued with the work and it was she who later taught it to Mrs. Ladd.

Carl Nordstrom, artist, who came to Ipswich as an art student some 30 years ago, first had the idea of holding an exhibit of this kind. Last year he and the friends, whom he persuaded to help him, collected a number of examples of the handicrafts of the town and interested the Woman's Club in sponsoring an exhibition. The Girl Scouts contributed the hall, and so keen was the interest in the project, that it was decided to have it annually.

On exhibition were hooked and braided rugs—the largest of the latter being the work of Mrs. Ladd—crocheted bedspreads of many and intricate patterns, plates and bowls and trays of pewter and bronze, wood carving and basketry. Miss Rilla Saulnier exhibited one of her collection of 25 dolls which she has modeled exactly on figures in famous paintings. People in Ipswich whose ancestry is Polish or Greek sent for the exhibition dolls dressed in the native costumes of those countries. A series of sketches was shown by Joan Bousley, now an art student and done when she was a senior in Ipswich High School. Mr. Nordstrom and Mrs. Armstead Baylor exhibited oils and water colors.

In active charge of the exhibit was Mrs. John M. Hill. The President of the Ipswich Woman's Club, Mrs. Harry Merson, presided at the club meeting which convened at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Rita M. Pettengill was the speaker. She has made a hobby of handicrafts and exhibited some of her work, chief among which was a three-panel tapestry which took her three years to make and which depicts scenes from Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. She discussed the making of samplers, crewel work, rug hooking—both the old-fashioned type and the new resembling oriental rugs—tapestry weaving and needlepoint.

Book Fair By Melrose Women Nov. 6

The Melrose Woman's Club will hold a Book Fair in G. A. R. Hall, Thursday, Nov. 6.

The day's program will open at 10:45 a. m. with a talk on mystery stories by Miss Janet W. Gifford. Mrs. Caro Nims of the Melrose Public Library will speak on "Children's Books for Christmas"; and in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of the club, Mrs. James M. Howard will present at noon a talk on "Your Grandmother's Bookshelf."

At 12:30 luncheon will be served, and afterward Mrs. Wanda Powers Tauber, of the Personal Bookshop in Boston, will speak on "The Last Word in Books."

Principal speaker of the day will be Dr. Kenneth Murdock, head of the English department at Harvard University, whose subject will be "Best Sellers of Our Grandmother's Day." Dressed in costumes of 60 years ago, Mrs. Alfred W. Rogers and Mrs. Daniel O. Wolff will preside over old marble-topped tables filled with the popular books of that period.

"The Books of Sarah Orne Jewett" will be discussed by Mrs. Richard Carney; Mrs. Paul M. Greenlaw will speak of the art of the same period, including the work of Whistler, Homer, and La Farge, and Mrs. Henry E. Richards will present recipes and menus of half a century ago.

The program is in the hands of the Literature Committee, whose Chairman is Mrs. B. H. Pingree.

Montpelier-Barre Airport Is Expanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt. Nov. 4—Approximately $500,000 is being spent in enlarging and equipping the Montpelier-Barre airport, which when completed will be second only in size to Vermont's largest port at Burlington. Although work has been proceeding rapidly during the summer, few of the natives of the adjacent cities have realized the extent of the construction which has been going on. From woods, swamps and pasture land on the high elevation in the town of Berlin, is rapidly developing a landing field that will permit receiving of the largest type of commercial and military planes.

Extensions have been made to one of the two original landing strips increasing the length from 2,200 to 4,000 feet and the other, to be of the same length, has been swung as on a hinge at a 10-degree angle in a northwest-southeast direction.. Each 4,000-foot runway will be pavement 100 feet wide, with a 200-foot, but unpaved safety strip on each side, giving a total runway width of 500 feet.

About 2,000 feet of construction has been completed on one runway and approximately 3,600 feet on the other and in spite of the cold weather work toward completion is proceeding rapidly.

The grading and excavating is being done as Work Projects Administration jobs, and the paving of runways is being done by B. A. Simeone, Inc., of Medford, Mass., which received the contract from the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The project has involved the leveling of a tract of woodland, drainage of swampland, the moving of two farmhouses, a schoolhouse and the original hangar, as well as several miles of road building and road relocation.

The Work Projects Administration is also remodeling the airport building for enlarged administration purposes and when completed will contain the airline offices, a waiting room, a United States weather bureau station, and the radio range room which has been in operation there by the Civil Aeronautics Administration on a 24-hour basis.

When the field is completed, modern field lighting equipment will be installed and the Northeast Airlines will make both day and night stops. The airport will be under the management of Maurice L. Bugbee of White River Junction, who operates the airport at that place and also the Newport seaplane base, on Lake Memphramagog. It is also the instruction field for student pilots from Norwich University and civilian pilots.

The field is expected to be completed and equipped by next spring.

The Week in Vermont

Auto Listings Ahead of '40

Last year's totals for both pleasure car registrations and operators' licenses were passed this week, according to the State Department of Motor Vehicles. A total of 84,164 pleasure cars had been registered at the latest compilation and a total of 116,416 operators' licenses issued. This compared with 84,097 registrations and 116,090 operators' licenses issued in the corresponding period last year.

Named to Safety Post

Gov. William H. Willis has appointed Robert Van Buskirk of Rutland as executive assistant to the State Council of Safety on a full-time basis. Mr. Van Buskirk, former assistant commercial manager of the Twin State Gas & Electric Company, has been granted a leave of absence to devote all of his time to the Safety Council drive to accelerate civilian defense work, which has been progressing slowly since its inauguration several months ago.

The Governor, last June, asked executive officers of all communities to form auxiliary fire, police and medical services. Some of the larger communities complied with the request at once but many others have failed to either start or complete the work. It will be Mr. Van Buskirk's job, the Governor said, to see that every community is organized along the lines proposed.

At the same time, the Governor announced appointment of a State fuel board, of which H. Brandon Jones of Montpelier is the Chairman. Other members are W. J. Rogers of Middlebury, Robert Platka of Burlington and Fred Stickles of Bennington. The purpose of the commission is to see that the State has adequate information and organization on fuel problems and to insure its proper share of fuel oil and coal for both industry and homes in case of shortage.

In line with defense preparations inaugurated by the Safety Council, a survey shows that of 258 aircraft stations to be organized approximately 90 per cent are fully organized and manned, with about 4,000 persons enrolled. Warning centers are located in St. Albans, Newport, St. Johnsbury, Burlington, Montpelier, Rutland, White River Junction, Bellows Falls and Burlington.

More Food Assured

Assurances that Vermont farmers will increase their production of milk, eggs and other key farm products enough next year to reach the goals established under the 1942 national farm defense program, has been given by George D. Bailey, of Rochester, Chairman of the State USDA Defense Board.

He based his statement on discussions by farm leaders at agricultural conferences held by the Board in every county of the State since the beginning of October. More complete statistics will be available, he said, in the near future as a series of farm-to-farm visits will be completed in the period between Nov. 10 and 22.

The goals set for Vermont by the United States Department of Agriculture call principally for five per cent more milk and nine per cent more eggs than the estimated production for this year. In addition, the department asks for a garden on every farm and increases in the production of corn, oats, and potatoes.

The recent conferences show that several important problems will face Vermont farmers in their 1942 programs. One of these is the shortage of farm labor, which is making it difficult for farmers to maintain milk production levels, must less increased production. Another is the shortage of hay on farms which were severely affected by the summer's drought. Although, Mr. Bailey said, the present prices of milk and eggs are fairly good in relation to the prices of feed and other costs of production, another problem is the uncertainty as to whether this situation will continue or whether prices will fail to keep up with costs. The number of chickens raised in Vermont this year was 10 per cent larger than last year, insuring increased egg production.

Music Federation Lunch Tomorrow

The Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs will have a luncheon at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, tomorrow at 1' o'clock, with Mrs. Guy P. Gannett, the National Federation President, as the guest of honor. Miss Marie A. Bergeron, President of the Massachusetts Federation, will preside. Other guests invited include Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich of the New England Conservatory of Music, Dean Alfred H. Meyer of Boston University College of Music, Arthur Feidler, Miss Ruth Ferry, Mrs. Alvin T. Fuller, Mrs. Lincoln Filene and Dr. Thompson Stone.

Mrs. Dorothy M. Evans is chairman of the luncheon committee which includes Mrs. Frederick Allen, Mrs. Arthur Cone, Mrs. Fred A. Dutton, Mrs. Frederick H. Flagg, Mrs. Charles H. Flood, Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, Mrs. Phyllis Lations Hanson, Mrs. Russell Hatch, Mrs. Robert Hoffman, Miss Alice Hutchinson, Mrs. Richard Hamlin Jones, Mrs. Beatrice Sawyer, Mrs. Mary Barr Snyder.

Illustrated Talk to Stress Value of Good Grooming

Mrs. Rosalie A. Ellis of Boston, beauty consultant, will demonstrate to the Women's Job Council this evening the value of good grooming as an aid to job-hunting.

Miss Carolyn LaVers, Chairman of the Council, will preside at the meeting, which will be held at the English High School, Montgomery Street. Vocational guidance classes will be held after Mrs. Ellis' lecture.

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Radio and Press Forum Is Planned By Club Institute

The Press and Radio Departments will be two of the features of the Club Institute program being held at the Y. W. C. A., Boston, Thursday morning at 10:30 a. m., with Mrs. Joseph H. Burnett, Chairman, presiding.

Departmental activities will be discussed by several State Chairmen. Mrs. Ralph G. Swain will present Conservation and Gardens; Mrs. Guy C. Holbrook, Co-operation with Disabled War Veterans, and Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall, American Home. A skit, "Enactment of Local President's Day," will be given, and Mrs. Raymond Calpin will speak on Parliamentary Procedure.

During the forum entitled "Hi-Lights of Radio and Press" Mrs. Carl H. Whitney will discuss "Our Radio Broadcasts," presenting Priscilla Fortesque in "Behind the Mike," and Mrs. Margaret Kimball Herlihy in "Planning a Radio Program for Club Women."

Miss Estelle G. Marsh will give press news and introduce the Women's Page Editors, Mrs. Frances Blanchard of the Boston Herald, who will tell "How to Write Copy"; Mrs. Mary Mahoney of the Boston Globe, who will speak on "Choosing Press Chairmen"; Miss Jessie Ash Arndt of The Christian Science Monitor, on "Why Club News?" and Miss Mary Sullivan on "The Value of Publicity to a Club."

At 2 o'clock a parliamentary discussion will be conducted in the auditorium by Mrs. Raymond Calpin. Both morning and afternoon sessions are open free of charge to all women interested in club affairs.

Boston Alpha Phi GroupHonorsHead

Mrs. Margaret Warner Matz, District Governor, was the honored guest today at a tea given by the Boston Alumnae Chapter of Alpha Phi from 4 to 6 at the home of Alice Lawton on Beacon Hill.

Mrs. Matz, a graduate of Syracuse University in 1921, is present in Boston for a four-day visit and inspection of Eta Chapter at Boston University, of which Miss Cynthia Stanley of Melrose is the President. Other visits to be included in her tour of inspection in District 1 are with Alpha Phi chapters at Syracuse University, Cornell University, the University of Toronto, the University of West Virginia.

The committee in charge of the tea includes Mrs. Catherine Sawyer of Braintree, Mrs. Helen Volpe of Arlington, Mrs. Blanche Marks of Newton Center and Mrs. Ruth Stanley of Wellesley Hills.

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14 Beacon Street, Boston

'Wiggs' Play Coming to Hub

Rose-colored spectacles will be provided patrons from seven to 70 who attend "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" when it is played at Jordan Hall Saturday morning, Nov. 8 at 10:15 o'clock, for a single performance. From the time the curtain rises on the Wiggs family, those delightful optimists, all problems outside of those in the tumbledown Louisville settlement will be joyously forgotten.

"Mrs. Wiggs" is the opening play of the series of five to be produced at Jordan Hall by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater of New York this season, and sponsored by the plays committee of the Women's International League here, Mrs. Sherman Rand Thayer of Cohasset and Mrs. Alexander Ramer of Cambridge are co-chairmen.

Current Events Lectures For Educational Group

Mrs. Claude U. Gilson will begin her series of current events lectures for members of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union tomorrow at 11 o'clock in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, Boston. The committee in charge of the lectures is headed by Mrs. William P. Graves of Boston.

Professional Women to Meet

At the Salle Moderne in the Statler Hotel, the Professional Women's Club will hold its President's Reception at 8 o'clock this evening. Alice Dixon Bond, a Past President of the Club, is in charge of the program. She will present Ann Bridge, author and a speaker at the recent Boston Herald Book Fair; and Chester Kerr, head of the Atlantic Monthly Press, whose subject is "Reading in Wartime."

The Del Castillo Trio will furnish music, and election returns will be reported from time to time by Mrs. Albert Lind.

Guests of honor will be Mrs. Edwin Troland, Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, General Federation Director for Massachusetts; Mrs. Crosby B. Thompson, Director of the Sixth District; Mrs. C. J. Cook, President of the Boston City Federation. Special Guests will be past presidents of the Professional Women's Club, and presidents and officers from clubs in and around the sixth district.

Miss Estelle G. Marsh and Mrs. Ethel R. Limbach have charge of special arrangements.

Salem Garden Club's 'Information Please'

The Salem Garden Club will meet tomorrow at 7:45 p. m. at the home of Mrs. McDonald E. White, 13 Washington Square, with Mrs. Henry R. Johnson assisting hostess.

Officers for the ensuing year will be elected. The program for the evening is an "Information Please" with Club members presenting questions to Mrs. Henry H. Buxton, Mrs. F. Carroll Sargent, Miss Gertrude B. Goldsmith, and Harold C. Stevens.

Short Waves from Boston

WRUL 6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m. — Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin American listeners.
9:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS (11.87mc-26m)
4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Waltz Time, Rhythmic Rhapsodies. Musical Interlude.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m. — News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page. Three Suns Trio.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies.; NBC Concert Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; U. S. Army Band.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Salon Music; Dance Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Two Men and a Girl; Rhythmaires; Musical Interlude.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4.55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Messages of the Hungarians' World Association. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:55 p. m.—Thank You, America! GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert by the "Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

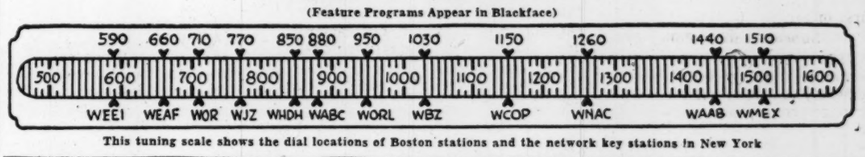
Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Wednesday, Nov. 5
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Studio Speakers	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15 The Music Box	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	'University Life': Forum,	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Auspices Columbia Un.	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Wom'n's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Bob Chester's Orchestra.	Sports and music
4:00 Milestones in Amer-	Club Matinee: variety;	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Civilian Defense Program	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 ican Music	news	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "About Us"	Club Matinee: variety;	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Around the Hub	news	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy Songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; music; weather	News Service	Political Talk	Rodeo Cowboy
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Election Preview	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers": dance orch.
6:30 A Boy, Girl, Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Political Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	D'Artega's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Victor Arden's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen: vocalist; orch.	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Treasury Hour: Variety	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Senator Gerald P. Nye,	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Show; guests; orches-	vocalists; chorus	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30 Arkansas Travel-	tra; Graham McNamee,	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Dance Music
8:45 er": Bob Burns	master of ceremonies	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent": drama	366th Infantry Program
9:00 "We, the People":	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	Election Returns	Variety Hour
9:30 Election Returns	Election Roundup	Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45 Election Returns	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Molly; guests	Election Returns	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Election Returns	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	Election Roundup	soloists; orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	George Harris's Orch.
10:30 Election Returns	Election Roundup	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Dance Digest"
10:45 News; Sports	Interview; Finals	soloist; comedian	Election Returns	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Election	News; music	News Service	Election Returns	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Returns	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Election Returns	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Election Returns;	Want"; recordings	Election Returns	Election Returns	"Day's End"
11:45 dance music	"Music You Want"	Election Returns	Election Returns	"Day's End"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Eight Bells: music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast: music	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch: talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; talk; music	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 **American School of**	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 **the Air**	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio Program
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 Betty Crocker	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	Musical Program	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Two Men and a Girl	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You": music
11:00 Popular music	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	Popular Music
11:15 "Man I Married"	Talk; Music News	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30 'Bright Horizons': sk	K. Ivers; Stories; Music	Bud Barton, Sketch	Melody Strings	Round Table Talk
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; J. Dalton, songs	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Musicale	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane": sketch	Musical Roundup	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Sports; Weather; Music,	"The Monitor News"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; news comment	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	guest speakers; orch	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Talk; Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Howard Barlow's Orch.
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	The Mystery Man: sketch	Sports Comments	The Quintones
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Hits and Bits"	John Kiley, organ
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	'Grimm's Daughter': sk.	Sports Comments	News Service
3:00 Studio Speakers	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15 The Music Box	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"WCAE Airliners," Earl	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Truxell; vocalists	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Round Table: Food Prices	Sports and music
4:00 Songs of Centuries	Nell Giles	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Columbia Con. Or.	Nell Giles	"Stella Dallas": serial	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Landt Trio, songs	Club Matinee: Variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy Songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers": dance orch.
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results; Music
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"About Today" drama
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek":	Midweek Function	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Andrews Sisters
7:45 sketch	Midweek Function	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
8:00 "Big Town": sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 "Big Town": sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	75th Anniversary Frank-	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	lin Square House	Dance Music
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Baritone and Organ	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, K. Baker,	"Meet the Band"	Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	"Danger Is My Business"	Album: recordings
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Penthouse Party	"Mr. District Attorney":	News Service	Classical Album
9:45 guest; orchestra	Penthouse Party	dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Melody"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	American Melody Hour	Musical Knowledge	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Local Sports
10:30 Juan Arvizu, Songs	Ahead of the Headlines	Kay Kyser's College of	"Mystery Hall," drama	Local Sports
10:45 News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music	Musical Knowledge	"Mystery Hall," drama	Local Sports
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Local Sports
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; music	Local News; Weather	Dance Orchestra	Local Sports
11:30 Music"; Vaughn	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	BBC News; Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Monroe's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

New England's 'Little Business' Promised Speedy Aid by OPM Spokesman

Odlum Details Program To Spread Defense Contracts

In its efforts to help, the Government has "only begun to scratch the surface of the small business world," so huge is it and so enormous is its defense problem. This statement was made by Floyd B. Odlum, the "little fellow" spokesman in the Office of Production Management, in a letter made public here today.

Mr. Odlum, who as one of the country's leading financial and business experts recently was named Director of the Contract Distribution Division of OPM, wrote to Representative John W. McCormack of Boston, House Majority Leader.

In the letter, Mr. Odlum outlines what his section of OPM is trying to do to help the small manufacturer hampered by lack of materials. Mr. Odlum describes his decentralization of the subcontracting end of OPM, which is in process, in addition to reviewing older policy.

"The small businessmen throughout the country are alarmed, and properly so," he wrote the Majority Leader, "at the prospect facing them due to material shortages and priorities, and those whom you directly represent naturally turn to you with their troubles."

Three Main Branches

Mr. Odlum then pointed out the three main branches of his field:

"(A) Work with the armed forces in aiding them to spread orders more widely. You will note that the Division of Contract Distribution does not have any power to negotiate or place orders; that responsibility is properly left with the armed services. You will note also that the Division of Contract Distribution has nothing to do with priorities; that is being handled by another operating division of OPM.

"Much progress has already been made with the Army and Navy and the Maritime Commission. We have formulated programs and plans designed to facilitate the spreading of orders by these agencies among larger numbers of smaller concerns.

"These plans contemplate elimination of competitive bids when the law permits. They also contemplate elimination of freight differentials against certain areas through regional bidding.

"We are also promoting the formation of pools of small contractors in order that small manufacturers can obtain contracts jointly where they could not do so singly.

"I believe that the policy of spreading work will permeate down through the outposts of purchasing by all Government agencies. We are following this matter up all the time. It is one of the main switches we had to turn on first of all."

Subcontracting Policy

"(B). Getting the big, prime contractors energetically and intensively to spread out their orders through more subcontracts. We have called on all of these big, prime contractors to organize subcontracting as a fixed policy of their organizations, and to appoint a liaison executive with our Division, just as the Army, the Navy, and the Maritime Commission have done.

"(C). Finding out about the small plants throughout the country; bringing information about them to the big, prime contractors and the governmental departments; taking to these plants information about material and supplies to be let. In a word, bringing these small plants and work together.

"The data gathered by the Army over the past 20 years cover some 25,000 plants. Many of these plants are now engaged in defense work. But when you stop to consider that we have about 2,000,000 small business enterprises of all types and kinds—of which some 185,000 are manufacturing concerns—you can readily see that we have only begun to scratch the surface of the small-business world.

"While facilitating this work with the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and the main contractors," Mr. Odlum continued, "we are organizing energetically here in Washington and in the field to mobolize small business.

State Offices Opened

"We are setting up this field organization along state lines. In every state there will be at least one office of our Division working in harmony with all state and local agencies.

"In some of the industrial states we will have additional branch offices. We started out with the 36 offices that were located in the Federal Reserve Banks. We are carrying these on as they are, shifting them over to the state basis while new offices are being opened, because no ground must be lost even for a moment.

"Arrangements have been made with the Army and Navy to give us adequate advance notice of contracts to be let, as well as to give us concurrent notice of contracts being let to various prime contractors.

"We have organized a committee of industrial and management engineers who are going to provide us with a panel of engineers throughout the country to help these small plant owners in adapting their facilities to defense production, when necessary.

"We have organized a committee of small businessmen drawn from all over the country to serve as our eyes and ears concerning the needs of small businessmen in every part of the Nation.

Industrial Clinics

"Clinics have been opened in various industrial centers where prospective subcontractors get together with prime manufacturers to discuss in a practical way the business that is to be had and the type of plants that can handle it. These clinics are proving very helpful and will be extended to more and more centers.

"Exhibits of 'bits and pieces,' that is to say samples of products that can be made, are being arranged so the small contractor does not have to study specifications or read blueprints. Permanent exhibits in a number of the industrial centers will be established.

"I can assure you that immediate progress is being made.

"The problem of what to do for the great numbers of little businessmen who have been confronted with the crisis of raw material shortages is so enormous that for the time being we here are devoting our energies to finding short cuts to solve immediate urgent problems affecting groups rather than individuals."

China's Action In Resisting Japan Upheld

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4 (AP)—Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, President of the American Board of Foreign Missions, said today that Chinese resistance to the Japanese may well be a pointer "for our own decision in contingencies not unlikely to arise on the domestic scene."

Asking "even to protect our country from destruction, is it ever right to take up arms?" the minister of the Old South Church, Boston, told the Board's 132nd annual meeting in a prepared address:

"That is a question that puzzles and distresses many upon our own ground.

"Yet I have still to meet even an extreme pacifist who queries the right of our Chinese brethren to resist Japan by any means available at the present juncture."

Taking up the question of Christians in "lands which are unmistakably on the wrong side in the current ordeal," Dr. Stafford inquired:

"Can there be in Germany any considerable number of followers of Christ, who, though for the nonce they support the wickedest government in history, yet are of such a private character that if we met them we should have to regard them as brothers?"

He replied:

"I have still to meet a returned Japanese missionary who will at all admit that his Japanese Christian friends are renegades. That they are misguided, and carried away for a time by the tide of war fever engulfing their nation, our returned missionaries may acknowledge; but that in Japanese Christians there remains nevertheless essential faith which shall yet bring their country under Christ's sovereign influence, they all will heartily affirm.

"And in their judgment at first hand we are happy to acquiesce. Then may we not view the Christians and the Christian outlook in renegade lands of Europe, less familiar to us than Japan, with an equally unjaundiced eye?"

Registry Change For Ship Protested

Charging that the American freighter Mount Evans was transferred to Panamanian registry to allow "lower paid alien seamen to displace Americans," Thomas McGowan, local agent for the National Maritime Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, today protested against the change.

The ship is scheduled to make an overseas voyage, and the crew of 24 Americans have just been paid off. Replacements were made with aliens recruited at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, who are to receive an average wage of $115, Mr. McGowan charged. The 24 Americans would have received $300 a month in wages, bonus, and overtime, for the scheduled voyage, he declared.

Operators have cut down operating costs while still reaping a harvest of American profits, Mr. McGowan charged. Delay of a few days in making the change, would probably have seen Congress make possible the arming of American ships, and the sending of them into what are now forbidden zones, he pointed out. The vessel has been fitted to mount guns on her decks.

Wives at Portland Get News of Rescues

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 4 (AP)—Three navy wives joyfully received news today that their husbands' names were on the Navy Department's list of men rescued from the torpedoed-sunken destroyer Reuben James.

They were among a score or more women who took up temporary residence in this seaport town when their husbands' ship was assigned to the North Atlantic patrol.

Vandamm

Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson

As Macbeth and Lady Macbeth in the production now playing at the Colonial Theater. All costumes in the play are of cotton, including these sumptuous coronation robes.

Shakespeare Takes His Turn At Making Textile History

By Alice Myers

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Not only did Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson, treading the Boston stage as Lord and Lady Macbeth, bring destruction once more to Shakespeare's King of Scotland. They also destroyed, in the same swift action, the tradition that Macbeth must be costumed in fine silks, rich wools, and gleaming metals. Indeed, they made textile history. For they brought Shakespeare's characters to the stage costumed entirely in cotton.

So skillfully executed were the costumes that unknowing playgoers were none the wiser. For aught they could see, the gorgeous robes and handsome tunics might have been wrought of the traditional materials. But from Macbeth's golden crown to the Witches' sinister rags, all was cotton—plus a little paint, hand-administered.

This radical departure in the matter of costuming may be credited to Helene Pons, who executed Lemuel Ayers' designs for the show. The decline in textured woolens led Madame Pons to experiment with textured cottons. With the help of the Cotton-Textile Institute, she found plenty of fabrics, chiefly in the drapery market, which draped even better than wool for her purposes. What is more, they had extraordinarily interesting textures, and they dyed beautifully.

Set to Work

With the right cottons in her hands, Madame Pons set to work converting them into costumes that breathe the Middle Ages. Most of them she dyed to colors that fit the period and mood of the play. Into the folds she sprayed shadows for heightened theatrical effects. For high lights she added touches of metallic paint.

Backstage after the opening night's performance, the writer examined minutely several of Mr. Evans' and Miss Anderson's costumes. Macbeth's stunning coronation robe proved to be of rich red corduroy, topped by a tunic of gold waffle weave cotton, the ridges of the weave encrusted with gold paint. The dramatic purple cape he wears over these is of fringed cotton bordered in gold. The unusual, rich-looking belt which encircles his coronation robe is a length of tapestry braid such as might be used for a bell pull.

Even more surprising was his battle garb. Imagine Macbeth robed in a cotton breastplate! What looked on the stage to be a bona fide coat of mail proved to be nothing more protective than monk's cloth dyed red and burnished with gold and green and silver and black paint into metallic tones that glint like mail. Heavily padded at the shoulders and having sleeves of shirred muslin heavily painted, Mr. Evans' battle tunic is completely warlike as far as eye can tell.

Helmet of Felt

His helmet, be it said in passing, started life as a piece of ordinary cotton felt. Properly shaped and treated to make it hard, then heavily painted, it appears on the stage like bronze itself. Small holes at the ears of the helmet enable the actor to hear what is going on on the stage. The crowns of Macbeth and his ambitious Lady are likewise of painted felt.

To feel the weight of Miss Anderson's coronation gown; one might think that Lady Macbeth herself could, in it, have sat with comfort in the drafty banquet hall of her Scottish palace. Surely one could understand the measured tread its heavy train imposes upon Miss Anderson. Madame Pons fashioned it of violet corduory appliqué all over over its full skirt with cotton lace painted in metallic tones. The appliqués are outlined with ball fringe, the kind used on heavy curtains. The neck is outlined with sequins and more ball fringe.

Madame Pons' use of drapery and upholstery fabrics is intriguing. One pair of Macbeth's trousers is fashioned of dark green upholstery fabric of very rough finish. They are streaked all over with bold strokes of purplish red paint. All the painting, incidentally, is done after the garments are made up.

Use of Paints

Perhaps the most interesting use of paints appears on the plaid cloaks and trousers worn by several of the cast. Real tartans are not as effective on the stage, a member of the cast explained, as are these painted ones.

One of the loveliest costumes is that of the gentle Lady Macduff. Lady Macduff herself showed it to the writer in her dressing room, where a patient pup was waiting for his mistress to remove the remnants of Lady Macduff from her face and become once more Viola Keats. The gown is made of heavy drapery cotton dyed a luscious heliotrope. The long flowing sleeves are lined with a lighter weight cotton dyed a more intense lavender. Running diagonally around the skirt at wide intervals are bands of drapery fringe.

Madame Pons believes that the artistic things of life should not be confined to museums, but should be a part of our daily lives. "It doesn't cost any more to give the public good line and color than to give it bad line and color," she maintains. Born in Russia, Helene Pons studied painting in Europe, got most of her education by visiting museums, and was injected into the costuming business by being called in on different problems in connection with costuming the Chauvre Souris, of which her husband was technical director.

More Speed By Bay State Solons Sought

Three proposals for more efficient handling of Massachusetts' legislative business in 1943 were under consideration today as result of action taken by the State Legislature last week shortly before prorogation.

The methods, among others, advanced to prevent recurrence of the all-time long-time record established by the Legislature this year involve:

1. Establishment of a standing committee authorized to combine and condense legislative petitions on related matters.

2. Empowering legislative committees to pigeon-hole less important measures subject to a provision allowing a majority or two-thirds vote in either branch to bring them out for consideration.

3. Restricting the Ways and Means Committee—now the legislative bottleneck—to consideration of only financial phases of any proposal.

The legislators themselves paved the way for revision of methods now employed by creating a special recess commission to study ways and means of improving legislative machinery.

Greatest burden of all legislative sessions is the duplication of public hearings on closely related matters, according to supporters of the survey. Each committee in Legislature has the power to call a public hearing on each bill in which it is interested.

The result frequently is several hearings by several committees on one bill as in the old-age assistance measure, on which eight public hearings were held. Under the proposal to create a standing committee, authority would also be given to order two or more committees to sit jointly for public hearings on proposed legislation.

Mayors Seeking Re-election in Four Connecticut Cities

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4 (AP)—Incumbent mayors sought re-election today in Connecticut's four largest cities—New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford and Waterbury.

A total of 264,000 persons were eligible to participate in the four elections, but political observers forecast a light vote, basing their judgment on the difficulty the rival candidates apparently had in wooing the attention of the electorate from war headlines.

New Haven's five-term Mayor, John W. Murphy, Democrat, was opposed by Thomas R. Fitzsimmons, Republican.

In Bridgeport, Mayor Jasper McLevy, Socialist, ran for a fifth term against five opponents, Milton M. McDonald, Democrat; Belson A. Parker, Republican; Gerald A. Fitzgerald, United Citizens Party; Henry F. Hensel, Progressive, and Michael A. Russo, Communist.

Hartford's Mayor, Thomas J. Spellacy, Democrat, sought re-election for a fourth term against Joseph A. Griffin, Republican.

Mayor Vincent A. Scully, Democrat, of Waterbury, seeking his second term, was opposed by Patrick M. Perriello, Republican.

Schools of Brookline To Sell Defense Stamps

The Administrative Council of the Brookline Schools has adopted a plan for the bi-weekly sale of defense savings stamps in cooperation with the Brookline Defense Savings Committee and the Brookline Savings Bank.

War-Weary German Miners Produce Less and Less Coal

Foreign Trade Flashes

Coal production in Germany has been declining during the current year, according to Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce.

German authorities give two main reasons for the decline, he said. First, the necessity of employing a large number of workers who lack the training and experience of the old miners has lowered the efficiency of mine labor. Second, the long working hours, combined with "a certain war weariness," are said also to have affected adversely the output of the old miners.

The growing shortage of coal in Germany is also indirectly confirmed by reports that exports of coal and coke from Germany to allied and occupied countries have declined since the beginning of the year. It is reported that for several months Italy has not obtained from the Reich the stipulated quantity of 1,000,000 tons of coal a month.

New Zealand Flax

Cultivation of linen flax in New Zealand is being attempted in response to a request of the British Government. Linen flax is distinctly different from the fiber known as New Zealand flax formerly grown extensively for low-grade cordage, but now of negligible importance. Under Government contract an area of 14,000 acres was planted to linen flax in the South Island. The present aim of the Government is to grow about 15,000 tons of linen flax fiber for export to Britain where it is needed to replace the continental product no longer available. It is believed that this flax will become a permanent exportable asset to New Zealand.

Canadian Cotton Use

Cotton consumption by Canadian mills is at peak levels. Total consumption for the first seven months of 1941 amounted to 314,845 bales, compared with 298,838 bales in the corresponding period of 1940, and an average of 181,188 bales for the first seven months of the three years 1937 to 1939 inclusive, July, 1941, consumption was estimated at 46,852 bales of 500 pounds gross each, a new peak for Canadian cotton mills. Brazilian cotton accounted for about 67 per cent of the July consumption and United States growths for about 26 per cent.

India's New Industries

Establishment of new major industries in India is a subject which continues to engage attention of Government authorities in that country. An airplane assembly plant has already produced its first plane; a shipbuilding yard is planned if equipment can be obtained from the United States, and a larger aluminum industry is definitely in prospect.

Chilean Shipping Plan

Development of a national merchant marine in Chile is urged by the President of that country. The Chilean Congress is asked to establish a Merchant Marine Development Institute. An adequate Chilean merchant marine would reduce by from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 annually the 'tribute" Chile must pay abroad for maritime freight, it was pointed out by the President.

Peat for Plastics

WEST FARMINGTON, N. H., Nov. 4 (AP)—A defense-born industry—the mining of peat for plastics to be used in the manufacture of airplanes—has begun operations in this community.

Charles Farmer, Rochester automobile dealer, owner of a 40-acre tract which is expected to yield $50,000 worth of the now valuable substance, said he had signed a contract with the American Aviation Corporation of Boston.

The process for making plastics out of peat was developed by Paul Cole, an industrial chemist of Lewiston, Maine. Its chief use in this country has been for horticultural purposes.

Although there are about 23 species of peat in North America, Mr. Farmer said that the type found on his bog, known as sphagnum (peat) moss, was considered best for the manufacture of the plastics. Engineers have estimated that the bog would yield between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 tons.

Carl M. Thornquist

Ensign Carl MacGregor Thornquist, who was lost on a Navy bombing plane in the Atlantic, according to a Navy announcement last night, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl J. Thornquist of Newton.

Born in Somerville, Ensign Thornquist attended the Newton schools and was graduated from Newton High School in 1934. He attended the Beacon Preparatory School and Bowdoin College.

Leaving college after two years, Mr. Thornquist enlisted in the aviation branch of the United States Naval Reserve. He trained at the Naval Reserve Air Base at Squantum and later went to Pensacola, Fla., for a year's advanced training. He received his commission as Ensign and was designated a naval aviator in the Fall of 1939 at which time he was assigned to a patrol bombing squadron.

In addition to his parents, Ensign Thornquist leaves two brothers, Burton Thornquist, a sophomore at Bowdoin, and Hamilton Thornquist, a lieutenant, junior grade, United States Naval Reserve, attached to the Press Relations Office of the First Naval District in Boston.

Quincy Boulevard Circle Is Delayed

Construction of the proposed traffic circle at Quincy Shore Boulevard and East Squantum street, leading to the Squantum Naval Air Base, today appeared doomed until Spring because of a technicality despite increasingly heavy traffic brought on by the national defense program.

Although the Metropolitan District Commission announced it was ready to go ahead with the project and the city of Quincy has legally taken the land necessary for expansion of the intersection, the work cannot be started until the property has been deeded to the State.

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin said he had not been advised until yesterday that deeding of the property to the State was necessary. "We took every step we were told," he said, expressing disappointment that the improvement would probably be delayed. The junction has developed into a traffic bottleneck slowing the flow of Boston-South Shore traffic because East Squantum street is the only highway leading to Squantum and the naval air base.

Although Mayor Burgin emphasized that the deeding of the property to the State could probably be accomplished within a week, MDC authorities said that advancing winter weather would prevent the start of work at this time.

Statler TISSUE
44% SOFTER AND WHITER

Connecticut Firms Fined For Fixing Food Prices

NEW HAVEN Conn., Nov. 4 (AP)—The Connecticut Food Council, an organization formed to administer Connecticut's Fair Trade Practices Act for the grocery business, six firms belonging to it, and eight individuals have paid fines ranging from $1,000 to $5,000 for fixing prices in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

The defendants, including two widely known grocery chains, unexpectedly threw themselves on the mercy of the Court last evening, entering nolo contendere pleas before Federal District Judge Carroll C. Hincks.

Special Prosecutor John N. Cole, who said the Government had "substantial evidence" and had been prepared to go to trial as scheduled Nov. 10, told the Court the plea "certainly surprised me."

Charges against a seventh concern—Everybody's Market—which was indicted along with the others, were nol-prossed.

The defendants and their fines were: The Connecticut Food Council, $5,000; The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, $5,000; First National Stores, Inc., $5,000; Naugatuck Valley Wholesale Grocery Company of Waterbury, $1,500; Hartford Market, $1,500; William Shore, Inc., of Waterbury, $1,500; Roberts, Steele and Dolan Company of Hartford, $1,500; John F. Reardon, Secretary of the Food Council, $1,500; Douglas MacKeachie, former Director of Purchases for the New England Division of the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, $1,500; John L. MacNeil, Vice-President First National Stores, $1,500; Chester D. Williams, buyer for First National Stores, $1,500; Thomas A. O'Dea, Manager of the Naugatuck Valley Wholesale Grocery Company, $1,000; Herman J. Dolan, Vice-President of Roberts, Steele and Dolan and President and Executive Committee member of the Food Council, $1,500; William Shore, President of William Shore, Inc., and member of the Food Council Executive Committee, $1,000; Lester Schwartz, Superintendent of William Short, Inc., $1,000.

Judge Hincks made no variations from the recommendations of the prosecution in imposing fines. Mr. Cole said the amounts varied according to the extent to which each concern or individual participated in the price-fixing.

Because of this activity, he charged, "thousands of cases of stable commodities were sold at a higher price than was justified."

Cambridge Tries Plan E

By a Staff Photographer

Harvard Square Polling Place

James M. Landis (right), Dean of the Harvard Law School and Chairman of the Cambridge Plan E Committee, is shown casting his "P. R." ballot at the Harvard Square fire station. Supervising the ballot box (at far left) is Inspector Daniel A. Leavy. Behind the pair is the next voter (right center) and a tabulating clerk (left center).

Hub's Chrysanthemum Show To Run Gamut of Varieties

Chrysanthemums of nearly every color and size—more than 100,000 of them—will be on display at Horticultural Hall tomorrow, continuing through Sunday night, the National Chrysanthemum Show.

There will be single plants seven feet in diameter and some plants almost the size of trees, said officials of the Chrysanthemum Society of America who will be holding their 40th annual meeting in connection with the show.

Some single blossoms will be 21 inches across, while running the range of the 1,000 varieties to be displayed there will be others only a quarter of an inch in size. Of particular interest to flower lovers will be a plant of the original wild species, the insignificant weed from which all the others have been developed during the 2,500 years that the chrysanthemum has been known to be cultivated.

A featured display will honor China as the place where the colorful fall flower originated. This will be an Oriental Temple garden staged by the Gardner Museum.

Among the private exhibitors at the show will be Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, Chestnut Hill, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, Marblehead, Mass. In addition, commercial growers from all over the United States will have their best on display.

New chrysanthemums making their bow at this year's show include several produced by Vincent R. DePetris of Grosse Pointe, Mich. Two of these new varieties have been named the Governor Saltonstall, and the Edwin S. Webster, in honor of the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

In addition to the halls filled with chrysanthemums, Arno H. Nehring, exhibition manager, has arranged for displays of orchids, flowering begonias, house plants, gourds and a whole hall of Christmas greens and holiday table decorations.

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Gowns to summon your happiest dreams . . . ecstatic gowns made with the tender acknowledgment of woman's love of finery.
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Diaphanous gown of nylon. All a witchery of black, or black lace in luscious contrast with pink..... 17.90
Dirndl of white rayon crepe with fabric contrast of rayon satin straps and midriff. Wide camisole of Alencon-like lace. Blue and white, all blue, or all pink..... 6.90
Jordan Marsh Company Boston

The World at Your Fireside

(Thirty-second in a series of 36 pages)

Russians Used to Prodigious Endurance

On Oct. 2, the fireside page was devoted to Russia. A group of men and women were represented as sitting about a table, asking questions regarding Russia's ability to overcome and survive defeats. Today the group again turns its attention to Russia and asks more questions than ever.

Question: Russia has been having a very bad month since we last studied it, hasn't it?

Answer: Yes, and so have the Nazis.

Question: But, it's the Nazis who've been doing all the winning, isn't it?

Answer: Apparently, but that question may not be answered so easily. It is true that Adolf Hitler is in the lead just now, but his rivals are very famous for coming in strong on the home stretch.

Question: But I thought Russia usually lost on the home stretch. Even little Japan beat Russia, didn't it?

Answer: This is not merely a race between Germany and Russia; this is a relay race. On one team are the Nazis, half-hearted Japan, and the somewhat exhausted Fascists. On the other, Russia, China, Great Britain and the United States. The last three of those runners are extremely long winded.

Adolf Hitler, to be sure, has made an impressive spurt and got away to a head start, but even at that he is behind schedule. About a month ago in very bombastic terms he "told the world" that the Russian armies were broken, never to rise again and that he was going to sweep into Moscow. He grandiloquently promised the German people that prize. But he hasn't made good.

Question: Still he's taken 600,000 square miles of territory, hasn't he? Isn't that almost as much as the whole United States east of the Mississippi?

Answer: Yes, to both questions, although that territory includes the Baltic states as well as parts of Poland and Rumania. It is truly a vast area, but winning territory may not be of decisive importance. The Athenians once lost Athens and still won their war. The Serbs once lost all of Serbia and won their war. So did the Belgians.

Question: All right. But the Russians have also lost enormous numbers of people, haven't they?

Answer: About 63,000,000.

Question: Why, that's almost as many as the whole population of Germany in 1937! That's far more than all the people in the British Isles. How can Russia survive that?

Answer: There are still about as many Russians left as the population of the whole United States.

Question: But the Russians have also lost industry and raw materials, have they not?

Answer: I think they have lost, as of today, at least a third of their industrial capacity. Also very large and vital sources of coal and iron. That this is very serious is beyond all doubt. However, there are two facts to be set on the hopeful side of the picture. One is that vast sources of raw materials remain hundreds of miles behind the lines. The other is that the Russians saved much machinery from the cities that fell and transported it to the new industrial areas.

Question: But, how about food? Haven't the Nazis taken the best agricultural areas? Also large quantities of the 1941 harvest?

Answer: Yes, they have done both. They are already in control of much of Russia's best farm land, and have already appointed Nazi supervisors to organize future agricultural production. How much wheat and rye the Nazis have taken is not known, but two things are certain, namely, that peasants hate to destroy wheat, rye and farm animals on anybody's orders, so probably did not destroy their stores, and secondly there were no adequate facilities for the quick transport of grain out of the battle areas. It seems clear the Nazis got much food.

Question: Well, then, they really have won important victories, haven't they?

Answer: There is no doubt that they have won important victories. The question is: are these victories sweeping enough to enable the Nazis to withstand the pressure that is being prepared for them and are they rapid enough to fit in with vital Nazi plans. The correct answer to both questions seems to be, "no."

Question: Well, why doesn't England act now instead of puttering around?

Answer: England is not puttering around, but preparing for action with all her might, and all possible speed. One must remember two things, first, England is extremely eager to act just as soon as she can wisely and effectively, and secondly, she has one of the most active and daring Prime Ministers in history. His one burning desire is to beat Naziism quickly. It is rather absurd for a layman to flatter himself into thinking he is more concerned about victory than Winston Churchill or that he knows more about the place, time and method of action than he.

Question: Aren't you too complaisant?

Answer: Not complaisant at all, but objective. The situation is extremely serious, but there are reasons to believe the Russians will continue to be a very formidable force. They possess great energy and at times, astounding will power. The Russians have grown accustomed to prodigious endurance. A traditional innate Russian policy seems to be to win through losses. They can outlose all other powers, thereby winning in most cases. For Russia, there is a supreme struggle and she will probably remain a vital faction in it until the tide is turned and her team sweeps in on the home stretch to victory of freedom.

Vast Sources of Material Behind the Urals

By a Staff Artist

Backbone of Soviet industry's second line of defense consists of the steel mills, factories, and mines in decentralized areas between the broad rolling Ural Mountains and the Kuznetz Basin.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Russia Called a Consumer of Conquerors

Russia's capacity for overcoming defeats is almost unrivaled. On Dec. 15, 678 years ago, after a great misfortune, the head of the Russian Church proclaimed to his nation, "My dear children, know that the Russian sun has set."

The Russians at that time were a comparatively small, very backward mass of peasants and primitive artisans, and were so poorly governed that their chances of surviving in the face of powerful enemies seemed small.

The prelate was not the only discouraged Russian of that epoch. As a matter of fact, the first Russian state paper is reported to have been an appeal to a Germanic family of Vikings, containing the words, "Our land is vast and prosperous, but there is no order in it. Come and rule over it."

That disorder has not yet ceased. Nevertheless the Russian people by their own innate strength have overcome every invader and arisen stronger from every fall.

* * *

The Russian nation resembles a gigantic sand dune on an ocean shore. Furious winds scatter it about, tides and waves eat it away, but the sand remains, the dune reforms and seems as indestructible as the sea.

In the beginning, western Russia served as a trade route for foreigners, namely, the Swedes, who conveyed their goods from the Baltic Sea through Leningrad, across the continent, through Odessa to Istanbul. Those Swedes were swallowed up.

The Tartars almost wiped the Russians out. They seized practically all of the country above the Black Sea, levied extremely heavy tribute, ravaged the land once a year for booty, sacking most of the cities periodically. On such forays they collected scores of thousands of women and children which they sold as slaves. Russian rulers signed themselves "humble servants" of the Tartars, which they were.

Yet the Russians survived and exterminated the Tartar state. Today only about 1 per cent of the inhabitants of Russia are Tartars.

The greatest military genius of his time, with the best army on the continent, Charles XII of Sweden, invaded Russia, and inflicted overwhelming defeats on the Russian armies, which were led largely by foreigners, but in the end the invading Swedes were wiped out.

By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

Germans submerged millions of western Slavs, but all German waves were broken and thrown back when they beat against Russians, even though individual Germans have held practically every vital post in Russia, including the throne.

Lithuanians invaded Russia, but disappeared from history as a world power.

Mighty Turkey repeatedly invaded Russia and sank to the position of a minor state.

The Hungarians moved across Russia, but were forced out of it.

The Japanese destroyed the Russian fleet and pressed far into Siberia, but Russia remained practically intact and undominated.

Napoleon's army marched into Moscow and Russia devoured it.

Russia has been a consumer of conquerors. It has had a power of resistance that for a full millennium has survived every invader.

Russian Characteristics

Observers have often said, "Once a Russian, always a Russian." This is hardly an exaggeration. The Russians have shown a remarkable capacity to assimilate others, but they themselves are largely impervious to assimilation by others. They have often been scattered over the earth, but wherever they settle, they tend to remain Russians.

The Russian personality is perhaps the most varied in the world. The Russians have been under both Asiatic and European influences, and have received traits from both continents.

As a rule Russians are profoundly artistic. They have produced one of the finest literatures in the world, which shows especial excellence in the field of the long novel. In the dance they have few peers. In drama and the opera Russians are near the top.

Wherever Russians settle, they open theaters, lecture courses, schools and start movements. In such activities they are tireless. Prisoners of war improvise theatricals and arrange musical entertainments. Many of the wildest Cossack soldiers are excellent singers. In the art of gastronomy, also, all Russians seem to be masters.

* * *

Few people have endured so many absolutists and dictators as the Russians, yet in few lands have so many people fought so fiercely for freedom or been so individualistic.

Practically all great Russian writers depict the Russian woman as a very energetic, resourceful and brave fighter for ideals. Russian women have been the chief heroes in many of Russia's great struggles. They have been both patriots and revolutionists.

Now those two things have become one in Russia. Hitler has turned the Bolsheviks into the fiercest patriots in Russian history. The Nazis will find themselves faced by some of the most unconquerable women in the world.

The Ukrainians

The Nazi armies have not only been seizing Russian territory and laying their hands on large resources in the nature of wheat and iron; they have also conquered a large portion of a separate Slavic nation, the Ukrainians.

The relation of the Ukrainians to the Great Russians, who constitute the group that has long dominated Russia, is not dissimilar to that between the American colonies and Great Britain, or between Slovakia and the Czechs or even between the Irish and the British. In other words, the Ukrainian Slavs have long sought freedom from "the Russian yoke" and have often fought for it with valor and fury. One famous revolutionist once cried: "I am for the common people. I will risk my head to free all Ukraine." That was many years before the American Revolution and practically ever since Ukrainian poets, writers, and soldiers have been working and fighting for their nation's freedom.

Just how many Ukrainians there are, it is not easy to say. Their nationalists assert that the nation occupies an area of 360,000 square miles, with a total population of 60,000,000 inhabitants, of whom 40,000,000 are Ukrainians.

Most neutral authorities would put the area at about 230,000 square miles and give it a population of somewhat over 30,000,000 Ukrainians.

The power of the Ukrainians to resist is limited. They are a buffeted, divided, long-frustrated people, accustomed to defeat, humiliation and exploitation.

The Soviets have given more of them more freedom than they enjoyed in the past. The chief staying power of Russia will come from beyond the Ukraine, from the Great Russians, who are one of the mightiest nationality groups in the world.

By a Staff Artist

Soviet Industry's Second Line of Defense

By Edmund Stevens

As the Soviet-German front rolls eastward, the Russians, determined to fight on, appear to be adopting Chinese strategy.

Already the focus of resistance has moved far to the interior. But while the Government is now at Kuibyshev, on the lower Volga, Russian industry is already making its long contemplated withdrawal to its second main line of defense, beyond the broad rolling Ural Mountains, that divide Europe from Asia.

The backbone of this second line is the so-called Ural-Kuznetz Combinat, an aggregate of enormous rather decentralized industrial areas. Its pivotal points are the Magnitogorsk iron and steel mills, in the South Urals, the Nizhni Tagil iron and steel mills in the Northern Urals and the rich coal mines of the Kuznetz Basin, 1200 miles east of the Urals. Scattered through these areas are great machine-building plants, such as the Uralmash at Sverdlovsk, the Chelyabinsk Tractor Works, several large chemical products factories and large numbers of other units, including airplane factories ordnance factories, munitions factories.

Another sector of the second industrial defense line is south of the Urals-Kuznetz Combinat, in central-Asiatic Kazakhstan. Here, widely distributed over a region as large as Europe and contiguous with China, are deposits of copper, zinc, lead, gold, cobalt and antimony, mined and processed in vast new modern plants, such as the copper smelting plant at Kounrad, the zinc and lead refinery at Ridder, all of which are linked by rail with both ends of the Urals-Kuznetz Combinat, by the Turk-Cib Railway. There are oilfields at Emba in southwestern Kazakhstan and a large oil refinery which is also supplied by tankers plying across the Caspian Sea from Baku.

A 500-mile pipeline links the Emba refinery with the Southern Urals.

Loss of the Moscow metropolitan area and the heavily industrialized Donets Basin in the south would deprive the Soviets of the last important sectors in their first main line of industrial defense. The Nazis would then control regions which formerly produced about 67 per cent of Soviet coal, 63 per cent of iron ore, 71 per cent of pig iron, 70 per cent of steel, 60 per cent of all machinery production and 66 per cent of all chemical products.

But while Soviet industrial losses are indeed tremendous, the above figures give a somewhat one-sided picture. Thus many new plants in the Soviet industry's second line of defense have not yet been operated at full capacity, while others are nearing completion. By stepping up output in plants already working and rushing the others into operation the Russians can partly compensate for their losses in the west.

The Germans admit that when they reached Nikolayev, Zaporozhe and other big industrial centers of the now invaded Ukraine, not only had the plants been rendered totally unserviceable, but enormous quantities of machinery had apparently been removed and carried away by the retreating Russians. By salvaging this machinery and reassembling it in new plants behind the Urals the Russians can help reinforce their second line of industrial defense.

The same applies to manpower, especially skilled labor, the shortage of which in the past has hampered the expanding production of Siberian industry. If workers from the Dnieper, Donets and Moscow industrial areas have also been evacuated to the newer areas the Soviets will have saved much of their humans as well as their invested, capital from the general catastrophe.

Again this recalls the Chinese example, when workers and machinery from factories in the lower Yangtse valley were transported far to the interior where they resumed production. In this respect the Russians have a head start on the Chinese because they already possess vast industrial plants far in the interior.

The loss of Donets coal and the Krivoi Rog iron ore can be made up by developing the mines of the Urals and Kuzbas. There is no limit on the potential output of these deposits, which lie conveniently near the surface and are easy to tap.

It would nevertheless be a long time before the expansion of Siberian and central Asiatic industry could even begin to compensate for the loss of the industrial areas of European Russia. Meanwhile the difference would have to be made up by British and American shipments. In this connection the Trans-Iranian supply line, is destined to become the Burma road of the Soviet-German campaign, as it will offer the easiest and perhaps the only way of access to those internal regions where the Soviets, like the Chinese, must build up a new national life and a new core of resistance.

Even more difficult from the Soviet standpoint than the replacement of lost equipment and lost factories and mines, is the problem of replacing lost man power. For the invaded regions of European Russia and the Ukraine—though comprising only a fraction of the Soviet Union's total area—were its oldest-settled and most populous portions, where from two-thirds to three-quarters of the total population was concentrated—the sections corresponding roughly to the United States eastern seaboard. And while the Soviets may have succeeded in evacuating considerable quantities of workers and machinery, it is doubtful whether they have had the time or means to transplant the millions of peasants who constitute the bulk of the Russian population and who provide the reserves of manpower for the Red Armies. This is likely to hamper the scope of future Soviet warfare, limiting Russia to a purely defensive rôle.

Nazis Pay High Price For Gains in Crimea

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Nov. 4

As the Germans announced the capture of Feodosiya, in the eastern Crimea on the southern side of the isthmus leading to Kerch, the Russians acknowledged that the Crimea was in danger, but declared German advances there had cost the Nazis 90,000 men killed and wounded in the past few days and asserted that they would continue to fight for the strategic Black Sea peninsula.

The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star said in a dispatch over the Moscow radio that the Germans had also lost 150 planes and 250 guns in heavy fighting.

Meanwhile London dispatches stated that a Russian "Winter Army" of approximately 750,000 men especially trained in Artic Siberia is moving up to the front to reinforce the hard-pressed Soviet Moscow to Rostov defense line. The report was stated to come from a usually reliable source with close Russian contacts.

Trained on Skis

About 200,000 of these soldiers, who have been training with skis and ski-equipped airplanes and mechanized equipment for the past six months already have arrived at Moscow, it was said, and another 200,000 were declared to be on their way "to help out where they are most needed."

In sending these winter troops as far south as Rostov, the Russian command would be bulwarking one of their main danger spots. This inland port is a gateway to the Caucasus, now threatened by a possible short cut across the Crimea.

At the same time reports reaching London from Stockholm said British troops, principally airmen and mechanics for RAF forces in Russia, had landed at Archangel and that numerous British warplanes, including Hurricane fighters, also were being taken off ships there.

German field batteries were reported shelling Russia's great Black Sea naval base of Sevastopol, and Nazi front-line dispatches declared that after driving 90 miles across the Crimea in seven days, Axis troops were ready to storm the city "within a very few hours."

Port Already Immobilized

Powerfully fortified, Sevastopol resisted a British-French-Turkish siege for 11 months in 1854-55, but advices reaching London conceded that the Germans already had immobilized the port as a base for operations of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet.

How long it could withstand a siege under the hammering of modern weapons was another question.

German dispatches said the Red Armies trapped in the Crimea—variously estimated to number from 250,000 to 500,000—faced almost inevitable annihilation, and that the shattered remnants were fleeing headlong to the sea in the hope of duplicating the British withdrawal from Dunkerque.

However, the Nazis made a similar claim when Soviet troops falling back through the Ukraine took a stand at Odessa, where they held out for many weeks before withdrawing.

British Halt Five Vichy Ships, Prevent Scuttling of Three

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—British sailors have intercepted and boarded five Vichy French merchantmen and prevented the scuttling of three of them in an action which "is still proceeding" off the South African Coast, the Admiralty announced today.

It charged the French with attempting to convoy contraband supplies for the Germans from the East, presumably the Indian Ocean or the Orient.

At the same time a night battle in the English Channel was announced in which the Admiralty said patrol vessels engaged warships strongly protecting a large Axis supply ship.

In the latter battle, the British said they shot two torpedoes into a large supply vessel, probably sinking it or causing it to be beached, probably damaged some of the Axis escorts, and in return suffered slight damage to one of their own patrol ships.

Crews of three of the five French ships intercepted off South Africa attempted to scuttle in compliance with German instructions, the Admiralty said.

The communiqué said "the Vichy Government have recently been attempting to run contraband for Germans from the East to France in escorted convoys."

It continued:

"Our patrols sighted one such convoy escorted by a French sloop and the necessary forces were then sent to intercept the convoy off South Africa," the Admiralty said.

"On arrival of His Majesty's ships the escorting sloop was requested to direct the convoy to proceed into port so that it could be examined in accordance with our belligerent rights.

"This request was refused and so steps were taken to board the ships upon which three out of the five made a determined attempt to scuttle themselves. The action was, however, frustrated by prompt steps taken by our boarding parties.

"This attempt can only have been made in compliance with instructions which the Germans are known to have given that French ships are to scuttle themselves rather than allow search to be carried out and their guilty cargoes disclosed.

"The operation is still proceeding."

French Ship Bombed

VICHY, Nov. 3 (AP)—Six RAF planes damaged the 4,578-ton French freighter Senneville yesterday in Tunisian waters, it was announced here today.

The freighter was escorted by a French destroyer. No casualties were reported.

Wilson Terms War Struggle for Power

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 4 (AP)—Hugh Wilson, last United States Ambassador to Nazi Germany, declared last night that Russia's entry into the war and the British-Russian invasion of Iran established the conflict definitely as "a struggle for world domination" instead of a war of ideals.

In an address before the Crichton Club, an exclusive social organization here, Mr. Wilson said he believed the United States would have to fight Germany if the British were defeated, but asserted that substantial American aid to the Allies might bring Hitler's downfall.

He assailed the attitude of labor in the current emergency, and asked:

"Can we face the crisis adequately when any section of the Nation thinks it is exempt from that crisis?"

The Nazi Threat to Britain's Lifeline to the East

Many obstacles confront British in efforts to halt German penetration to the Caucasus.

As the Germans press closer to the Caucasus, the threat to the British lifeline to the East grows. How are the British preparing for this threat? Are they using valuable time in rushing through the engineering projects that will enable them to reach the Russian front from the Persian Gulf? These questions, together with a description of transportation possibilities from Iran through the Caucasus to Russia, are discussed by an authority on the Middle East in the following article.

By Paul Wohl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There could be no more disastrous blow to Russia as well as to England than German penetration to the shores of the Caspian Sea. Once on the Caspian, the Nazis could cut the fuel supply of the Soviet armies and industries from Caucasian oil wells and drive southward through the Gates of Derbent towards Baku, Iran and India.

If the Nazi mechanized columns can reach the natural East-West routes on the Iranian plateau, Britain will have lost the most important bastion on the way to India.

Nothing can prevent a large British army from advancing into the plains north of the Caucasus.

Provided the British have the troops and can spare the ships to carry them with their equipment to the ports on the Persian Gulf, they will have two strategic railroads over which they can reach the Caucasus: (1) the Iraqian railroads to Kirkuk and Mosul and (2) the Transiranian railroad from Bandar Shahpur via Teheran to Semnan on the way to Tabriz on northern Iran.

Tabriz can be easily reached from the Kirkuk and Mosul region as well as from Semnan by field railway or motor truck. It is connected by a broad gauge railroad with Baku, the great oil city south of the Caucasus. From there, a large gauge railroad leads, through the Gates of Derbent, along the Caspian coast northward into the battle zone.

Passageway of Conquest

The Gates of Derbent between the eastern slopes of the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea have been, since times immemorial, the great passageway for migration and conquest from Central Asia into Europe.

Whereas in the West, the spurs of the Caucasus abut steeply upon the Black Sea, at Derbent on the Caspian a large strip of land provides a natural route between the country South of the Caucasus and the flatlands and steppes to the North.

In the West, the recently completed railroad from Adler to Sochi and Sukhumi along the Black Sea had to be hewn into cliffs overhanging the coast some 2,000 and 3,000 feet, through mountain ranges running up to 4,000 feet and more.

In the East, the trunk line from Baku to Astrakhan and Moscow runs smoothly above the surf, across the narrow plain of Derbent where the Caucasus comes closest to the Caspian Sea.

So exposed are the Gates of Derbent that in ancient times a wall was built over 50 miles long running from the shore over the plain to the foot of the mountains to a point some 1,800 feet above the Caspian Sea. The remnants of this wall, attributed to Alexander the Great, show that the plain along the eastern slopes of the Caucasus always required special protection. Undefended, it can be crossed easily and in considerable width.

This is the route over which British armies can reach the embattled regions north of the Caucasus by land, and over which Nazi panzer columns might drive into the warm and fertile lands of the South if they are not halted on their way to the Caucasus.

Only One Good Road

Besides the Gates of Derbent there are about ten mountain highways across the Caucasus, of which only one is adapted to heavy automobile traffic: the so-called Georgian military road which leads over the Darial Pass (5,900 feet) in the Western part of the Central Caucasus and farther south over Krestovaya Gora (7,805 feet). In the Eastern part of the Central Caucasus there is a second military road across the Salavat Pass (over 10,000 feet).

These military mountain roads were built in the times of the Czars with solid foundation and hard surface suited for the passage of heavy horse-drawn artillery. They might complement the flow of light British units into the valleys and plains of the north. The bulk of the expeditionary forces and their mechanical equipment, however, would certainly have to be shipped over the railroad running from Baku northward through the Gates of Derbent.

Both strategic railroads over which British forces could be carried inland are in good condition.

The port of Basra in Irak, on the mouth of Euphrates and Tiger, is well equipped to handle fairly heavy traffic.The Irakian railroads have been for years under the direction of British technicians. During the last years especially much has been done to increase their capacity and to improve their service. There is but one disadvantage which hampers the full utilization of the Irakian railroads.

The railroad from Basra to Baghdad has narrow gauge. At Baghdad the railroad bifurcates: one branch runs to Kirkuk; the other branch goes beyond Mosul and comes even nearer to Tabriz, but was converted not much more than one year ago to standard gauge in order to facilitate direct traffic between Irak, Syria and Turkey.

If Turkey entered the war on Britain's side, this would have the advantage that troop trains could travel all the way from Baghdad to Baku or Istanbul. Since Turkey's attitude will depend upon the impact of Britain's intervention in the Russian war, the British, for the time being, will not be able to use Turkey's railroads. Thus, there is nothing to offset the disadvantage of trans-shipment from narrow to standard gauge on the Mosul branch line in Baghdad.

Minor Impediment

This is, however, a minor impediment which can be overcome by extensive use of motor cranes and other technical devices with which the railroads of Great Britain are well supplied. Besides, direct trains from Basra can reach Kirkuk, since the railroad from Baghdad to that city continues on narrow gauge.

It should be possible to run six 300-ton trains daily from Basra to Kirkuk. The construction of a few short double-track intersections would be sufficient to speed up this schedule considerably. At present, however, even the unloading of 1,800 tons per day at the Kirkuk terminal and their trans-shipment on motor trucks bound for Tabriz would be an almost unsurmountable task.

Here again, it seems that valuable time has been lost. A few weeks of bold engineering and strenuous efforts should have enabled the British to develop terminal facilities or to start the construction of the permanent way for an extension of the Basra-Kirkuk Railroad to Tabriz, a difficult achievement, but certainly not impossible in times of war. Once a permanent way has been at least provisionally laid out, the placing of the rails is relatively simple. In India, the British have 10,000 excellent plate-layers and road workers. The Indian-owned Tata steel plants could produce large quantities of rails.

The second strategic railroad is the Transiranian. Fortunately for the British, the ex-Shah ignored their protests against the development of the railroad's southern terminal Bandar Shahpur. This port has a German-built breakwater pier, almost one mile long and facilities for handling even heavy locomotives. There are 109 locomotives on the Transiranian Railroad, and less than 1,500 freight cars.

Freight Cars Sought

According to a recent report, the new Australian Labor Government has decided to ship 1,500 freight cars and five large locomotives to Bandar Shahpur, and the British are seeking an additional 20,000 freight cars and 200 locomotives in the U. S. A., as well as 250,000 tons of rail steel for a new line in Iran. This looks like a real effort. The rail steel will probably be used to complete with the greatest possible speed the branch line from Teheran via Semnan to Tabriz. Another urgent task is the building of double-track intersections on the main line and the completion of the northwestern branch line to Meshed and hence to the great Turkestan railroad leading to the industrial stronghold of the U. S. S. R. in Central Asia, or at least the construction of the missing 200 miles between Bandar Shah, Caspian terminal of the Transiranian and the nearest point on the Turkestan line.

The U. S. Navy could assist in the rapid realization of these projects by lending its two recently acquired large ocean-going ferries the "Seatrain New Jersey" and the "Seatrain Texas," each with a carrying capacity of over 8,000 tons. Although these sea-going ferries are rather slow, they can carry each an entire train ready for immediate operation. Vessels of this type were of considerable assistance during the last war and for some time transportation experts held that they would lead to an eventual co-ordination of maritime and sea traffic. In the past, private interests stood in the way of their development.

In conclusion it can be said that, unless Allied tonnage has dwindled to such an extent that Britain has become unable to carry the transportation material, troops, equipment, and supplies from Egypt, India and even from the British Isles over sea—which cannot be the case—the real difficulties which stand in the way of sending a powerful expeditionary force north of the Caucasus are not technical, but spring from insufficient foresight, sloppy organization and feeble morale.

It is impossible to win a war against the Nazis with commercial peacetime calculations. This war is a war of emergency transportation. The Nazis have tackled and solved their transportation problem with ruthless energy.

Britain and America will need similar effort to provide the desperately fighting Russian armies with the military and technical assistance they need in the coming weeks and months to defend the approaches of the Caucasus.

By a Staff Artist

Southern Gateway to Russia's Oil Fields and Battle Zones

Some of problems involved in bringing British or American help to Russia from the Persian Gulf are shown in this map, which points to gaps in railway communications that could only be filled in time by stupendous feats of engineering.

Argentine State Symphonic Orchestra Regarded as Boon to National Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — The desire of Argentine artists for a State Symphonic Orchestra is nearing fulfilment. The Castillo Government, acting through the Minister of Education, has approved a law for its creation. Congressional approval is required.

There is to be an autonomous Commission and this, consisting of three members appointed by the President, will be responsible, artistically and managerially, for the formation and operation of the orchestra. A four-year term for the Commission is designed to guarantee stability in this particular world of art.

The State Symphonic Orchestra will encourage national music and record for popular distribution. It is proposed to form an album of national works and, later, to establish a school for conductors and an auditorium.

The school and the auditorium will come as revenue accumulates. Meantime, most of the income will be required for the salaries of members of the orchestra. Financing will be through a 3 per cent tax on all radio publicity.

In the opinion of the Castillo Government, the Argentine panorama of musical art is promising but too limited to individual or small group expression. The State must intervene, it thinks, to encourage other forms of musical culture, because high costs and doubtful material gains exclude private initiative even when the artistic motive is present.

It is recalled that the construction of an auditorium long has been a national aspiration. Directors of the Bellas Artes (Fine Arts) and the National Cultural Commission have worked, without much success, to this end for many years. It is hoped, with the appointment of the State Symphonic Orchestra Commission and the allocation of special revenue, that this object will be obtained.

Another point the Government keeps in mind is the precarious economic situation of many Argentine professional musicians. It is notorious that national and foreign films have caused unemployment. According to the Minister of Education, there is a "proletariat" of professional artists who have been displaced from cinemas and other places of entertainment.

Some of these musicians, in the opinion of the Minister, are of great talent. Many will benefit from membership in the State Orchestra or from the subsidiary opportunities this will create in Argentina.

Anglo-U. S. Peace Urged by Winant

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—U. S. Ambassador John G. Winant told a luncheon gathering today that he hoped that after the war Britain and the United States might join together not only in defending democratic government but also in establishing a broad economic base upon which they could work out a permanent peace.

Mr. Winant, addressing the Overseas League, praised British fortitude and declared that even in the days of Dunkirk "I believed then as I believe now that no power on earth ever will beat you down."

Rumania Moving To Corporate Basis

BUCHAREST, Nov. 4 (AP) — A change in the Rumanian Constitution making Rumania a corporate state in line with the "New Order" on the Continent was reported imminent today.

Journalists were summoned for a conference tonight at which it was expected a statement by Prime Minister Antonescu would be read in connection with the move.

Radu Lecca, an official attaché of the Cabinet, has been ordered to work out details on new national Jewish laws, reportedly in close co-operation with German officials.

Christianity Gone in Germany; Roosevelt's Declaration Upheld

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—"Except for little groups practically in caves of the earth, every moral principle of Christianity had vanished from Germany," the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary-Emeritus of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, told The Christian Science Monitor here today when asked for comment on that part of President Roosevelt's Navy Day speech dealing with the Nazi attitude toward religion.

Dr. Macfarland, it will be recalled, was invited by German religious leaders to make a study of the church situation in relation to the new National Socialist Government in 1933 and while there received an invitation from Chancellor Hitler to call on him and report his findings. In the ensuing conversation, Dr. Macfarland said, Herr Hitler made "earnest affirmation" with regard to the church, stressing that National Socialism stood for "positive Christianity."

"Hitler avowed with his characteristic seriousness and enthusiasm that 'any intervention whatever of the government in the internal organization of the Evangelical Church or any influence upon its doctrine is out of the question,'" Dr. Macfarland said. "He assured me that he desired to see the German church unified 'with freedom and independence.' He said with equal earnestness that his only wish was 'that a Christian education may be imparted to the people.' He especially promised that the church's 'confession' should be safeguarded by the State, and that if there were any differences with the Church to be adjusted, they would be dealt with by the Church itself.

Pledged Free Opinion

"He assured me that any pastors who had any protests to make might be told by me that he himself would receive and listen to them. I conveyed the messages, but afterward learned that he never saw them.

"In both our conversations and in my later correspondence with him, he was explicit and spoke with a tone of deepest sincerity. Even when I wrote of the Jewish situation, his counsellor answered: 'The Chancellor has instructed me to thank you for your candid and sympathetic appeal.'

"Even as late as 1939, Adolf Hitler himself in a speech before the Reichstag uttered his voice for the first time on the subject, making what he declared to be a 'solemn declaration' that . . . it was 'a piece of impertinence to talk about hostility to religion in the Third Reich.'

"At that time, this was more or less the outward attitude taken by most of the Nazi officials."

Change in Situation

Dr. Macfarland saw the situation today as greatly changed.

"Gradually Nazi spokesmen began to change their attitude," he continued. "They were largely led by Hitler's close companion, Alfred Rosenberg, but there were many of them in official positions, including the Reich Minister for Church Affairs, who more and more from time to time were repudiating both the spiritual and moral principles of the Christian faith. Beginning about four years ago, these leaders became more open in this repudiation of one doctrine or principle after another.

"In fact it may be said that in substance and effect what President Roosevelt reports as having discovered in a document may be found in more or less continuous utterances of Nazi official leaders during the last three or four years.

"Hitler himself, according to custom, lets his associates do such things as this while he, for the most part, has been silent and he has kept up a pretense of holding to what he calls 'positive Christianity.'"

Dr. Macfarland said he had not seen the document referred to by President Roosevelt in his Navy Day address, but that statements and speeches by various Nazi officials confirmed everything the President had said.

Practically all of the "dynamic leaders" of the German Evangelical Church are now in prison or in concentration camps, Dr. Macfarland said in an address before a symposium on Pastor Martin Niemöller, at the Mayflower Hotel here yesterday.

"It is argued that these leaders are not proscribed because of religious views, but because of political rebellion," he said. "This would be partly true in a free state or in a normal type of state. It is not true under totalitarianism.

"The laws which are applied to church organizations [in Germany] are applied not by ecclesiastical officials, but by political supervisors into whose hands the destinies of the church have been placed, and when Adolf Hitler refers to those churchmen who are treated with toleration and to whom no methods of persecution are applied, he refers unhappily to those who have yielded their religious freedom both personally and organizationally under threat and their sense of fear.

"It is sadly true that a large section of German Evangelical pastors and churches have remained silent and trembling. This indeed, by contrast, magnifies the courage of the 'Confessional Church' and of the pastors in prisons and camps. There have been not a few occasions when officials of the German secret police, when subjecting these pastors to arrest and confinement, have been known to express admiration for their character."

Deceived by Hitler

Dr. Macfarland said that many German religious leaders, including Pastor Niemöller, were deceived by Hitler during the early days of German Socialism.

"What Hitler said to me with regard to his desire that the German people should be Christianized was just what he and National Socialism were saying to the church," he continued. "For a considerable time, Niemöller believed all this; but later there was a conditions implied: the Church was to recognize and acclaim that the National Socialist revolution was a revelation of God. The Church would attain new power if she were ready to become a chapel under the comprehensive roof of the temple of German nationhood and of the German man, of the sanctity of race, blood and soil. In other words, she was to place herself without reservation in the service of the State and become subject to its new political and spiritual leaders."

Others taking part in the symposium were the Rev. Francis X. Talbot, Editor of America, Roman Catholic publication, and Rabbi Louis I. Newman. Pierre Loving, book critic, was moderator.

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Atlantic Flight Tops Blanket of Clouds

One of the leading United States Army photographic experts during the World War, Colonel Cooper contributed largely to the pictorial record of that conflict. He is at present in England—again behind the lens of his cameras.

By Col. Edwin H. Cooper
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — "Not wanted on voyage"! The irony of this little tag attached to my camera was almost too much.

A photographer flying the Atlantic—and unable to photograph the trip.

Permission from Washington did not arrive in time for photography, so I must try to give you a pen picture of the flight.

Twenty-four hours after we left we were in Ireland, and the last hop we made in 11 hours 55 minutes.

At no time did we see the ocean. We took off in low rain clouds and as we broke through them we were almost blinded with the sun shining on a blanket of fleecy cotton. We flew just above this blanket. The clouds formed fantastic shapes, and it took little imagination to pick out anything you wanted, castles, faces, valleys.

We were rushing away from the sun, and darkness set in very fast. When the moon came out no one wanted to sleep, no one wanted to miss the sight. The Captain told me that a big general storm was under us and he had to go up to 13,000 feet. It was cold and toward morning it got rather bumpy. Every now and then a plane would come up, and look us over. When we neared the coast we hoped it was not a Nazi.

Donkey Carts in Plenty

Just after daybreak we landed by the River Shannon in Ireland—at Foynes—then took a bus over to Dublin. It was a June day, charming country, peaceful pastoral scenery, thatched cottages, loose stone walled roads. Cattle and sheep browsing. Donkey carts in plenty carrying milk cans, sweet hedges, here and there a cosy garden with a moderate wealth of color. All the villages utterly unspoiled.

Small but compact farmhouses nestling in the folds of little hills, a greenness everywhere on the land that has no match on earth. No autos, or hardly any; on our trip which was more than a hundred miles we did not pass more than 12 all that way across the island. Gasoline is very scarce in Ireland.

Every now and then we were jerked back to present conditions in Eire by being halted at tank barriers in the roads. They were by some creek or river with machine-gun emplacements on either side. There are signs in the bus—the only thing the authorities would allow me to photograph—stating that no one can ride on the front platform on approaching a military barrier, or alight from the bus there.

Ireland in its isolated position is experimenting a shortage of almost everything. At the big hotels like the Gresham and Royal Hibernian Dublin, the food was good, but the captain of waiters apologized, saying it was nothing like it was before the war. I was told that many people were out of work as they could not export what has been made, also are unable to import raw materials to make more.

Resort to Use of Peat

The great need now is fuel. Everywhere you see men digging peat, which they say burns too fast. They want coal and if they do not get it, many people will suffer this winter.

Our plane for England had been canceled. Why? We did not know. We stayed in Dublin overnight. Just at dusk I went out and the people were scurrying like mice to get home before the blackout.

At the airport next morning we saw real defense positions with antiaircraft and machine guns. We boarded our plane for England and found the windows painted with an opaque substance. It was rather an eerie feeling, like flying through the air in a box. Our trip was to be only 80 minutes, but it was over two hours before we landed at Bristol.

No one knew, nor did we ask, why. We have already learned to accept what we are told. We landed in Bristol and here we met grim war. The airfield which the Germans claim to have destroyed showed no signs, but going into the town, a mile from the airport, we saw our first wrecked home, and in the city proper there was frightful destruction mostly of dwellings.

I left for London in the morning and that night they bombed the town again.

Fulfilled Long Ambition

In flying the North Atlantic I realized an ambition I had back in 1918. Just before the Armistice Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker mentioned one night that he was going to fly it. I made him promise me that I was to go along. Eddie went back to the States to make the arrangements. I got as far as Brest, when I received a cable from him, stating that inasmuch as the Navy was making plans to fly around the world, the Army would not allow us to do it.

Alcock and Brown got the plane, or one like it, that Rickenbacker had planned on using. After dropping their landing gear, they finally made it and pancaked in Ireland. They were the real pioneers, but at that time the public were not ready to accept aviation until Lindbergh flew. His was a triumph of engineering, as the planes had been greatly improved—the real brave men flew in what we called a crate.

It is just as well that Rick and I didn't do it, as perhaps we would have suffered the same fate as that of Alcock and Brown—that of being forgotten. I went over much faster and am now satisfied, also I beat Rick to it.

When I went to the wars in 1917 our ship was over three weeks on the ocean. The quickest you could get to the front was 10 days. The States seemed so far away. Now the front is only hours away. All of England is the trench that separates us. No place is safe here. Every man, woman, or child is open to a sudden bolt of destruction from the sky. We all carry our gas masks or are supposed to. The people here are facing it with a fortitude that has no equal in history.

Photos by Colonel Cooper

On the War Front

What a well-dressed war correspondent wears in Britain. Gas mask (lower right), steel helmet, and three cameras. The camera (below) was sealed and tagged, "Not Wanted on Voyage."

Women Hurl Eggs At Lord Halifax

DETROIT, Nov. 4 (AP) — Women peace demonstrators showered eggs and tomatoes on Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, today as he entered the Chancery Building on Washington Boulevard in downtown Detroit for a meeting with Archbishop Edward Mooney of Detroit.

The Ambassador, making a two-day tour of Detroit's defense industries, was struck by several eggs before police broke up the demonstration.

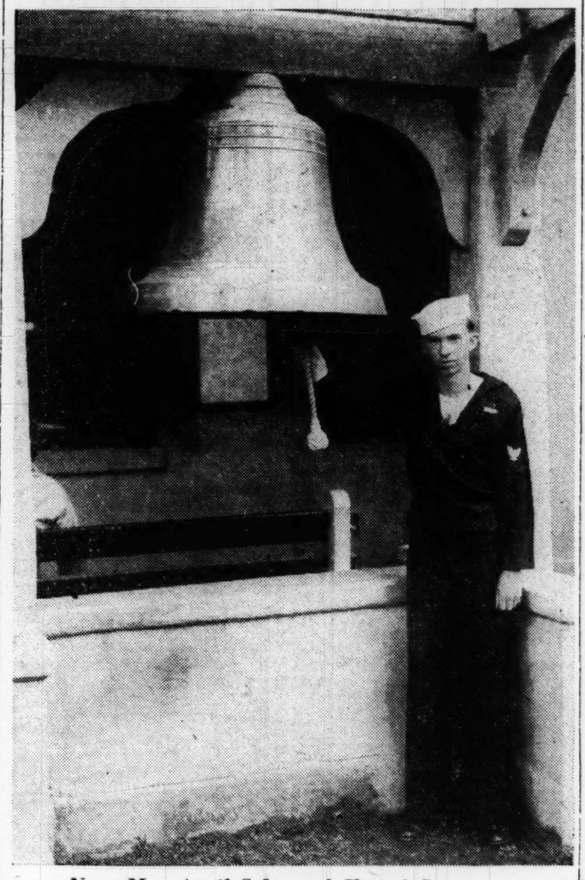
Detective Inspector Charles F. Searle, who was accompanying Lord Halifax, said the women were apparently the same who picketed the entrance of the Book-Cadillac Hotel Monday, during Lord Halifax's visit, carrying placards reading "Down With England" and "Halifax Is a War Monger."

Lord Halifax, his aplomb unshaken by the barrage, said after he was safely inside the building: "Well, I came in this way and I intend to go out this way."

Police said the demonstration was started by a group which calls itself "The Mothers of America."

Besides meeting with Archbishop Mooney, Lord Halifax had arranged to talk here today with Bishop Frank W. Creighton, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Michigan, and other church dignitaries. A private meeting with Henry Ford also was scheduled, as well as an appearance before the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

A Generous Call to Church



Navy Men Avail Selves of Chapel Services

Navy regulations require that a bell shall be tolled to announce church services. All games and loud talking stop during the hour of services. Radios may be used only for reception of broadcasts of the church services.

Uncle Sam Making It Very Easy For Soldiers to Go to Church

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Uncle Sam's nephews in uniform are not to be lacking in opportunities for religious expression.

The tall gentleman in striped trousers and high hat is making it easy for the soldier, the sailor, and the marine to go to church, but he doesn't care much about the usual niceties of the situation.

Chapels being built here are so designed that almost by the pressing of a button a Protestant church can be converted into a place of worship for a Roman Catholic or for a Jew.

Camp Callan, training center for more than 8,000 men, now has three of these steepled structures. Fort Rosecrans has one. These spires rise high above active communities of soldiers in whose religious welfare the Nation is evidencing a keen interest.

And the soldiers are responding. Eighteen church services are scheduled at Camp Callan each week, and the nine Chaplains at the Camp say the chapels are not adequate to seat those desiring to attend.

These chapels are among the 555 now under construction in the various camps and military posts of the Nation. Each costs $21,200, including the electric organ. Each seats 400 persons. All are nicely finished and comfortably appointed.

In the Army the chapel is where the Chaplain is. When troops go into the field the Chaplain marches with them, taking his official flag of a white cross upon a blue field. At night he holds a brief service, or conducts an hour of singing before the bugler sounds taps. Sometimes the Chaplain uses a broadcasting truck which will reach 5,000 men.

A recent Army order has released Chaplains from all but religious duties. Nor may the chapels be used for any but religious and entertainment functions.

King Calls U. S. Neutrality a 'Mask'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 4—A tone of grave realism has marked the opening of Canada's Parliament. The new session which is expected to give brief but significant consideration to various phases of Canada's war effort, convened with this warning from Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King:

"For some time yet Nazi Germany's might will continue its sway . . . until its ghastly potentialities are squarely faced in all quarters of the globe."

Mr. King has been in Britain and his speech had an added significance from the background of his experience in the front line of the struggle. On the Russian campaign, he said that every day Russian resistance has held up the German advance has been a day "contributed to the cause of freedom, and the growing power of the British Commonwealth and the United States."

Canada, he disclosed, is contributing aid to Russia in the form of war supplies, food, medical supplies, and transport equipment.

Mr. King made no mention of his week-end trip to Hyde Park, N. Y., where he talked with President Roosevelt. But in his war review dealing with American policy he said the "aggressor nations by their acts have brought down upon their own heads the wrath of the United States."

He declared "the whole trend of American opinion and official decision has been to regard neutrality as a mask and to throw it off altogether."

Mirage Disappearing

Recalling recent developments in American policy, including the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting and the three-power Moscow conference, he added:

"These facts, in their cumulative effect, serve to show how rapidly the mirage of isolation has been disappearing and how completely the appreciation of the interdependence of free peoples has grown in the minds of all but a small minority."

Turning to the Far East, Mr. King said, "Japan has clearly been uneasy at the prospect of taking military initiative in the fact of the firm attitude displayed by the United States, Britain and the Netherlands Indies."

"It will be seen," he went on, "that developments of the past four months now have brought matters to a point where a very definite conflict of interest has developed between Japan as the Axis partner of Germany and Italy on the one side and the United States, Britain and Russia on the other."

There have been signs that Japanese military expansion was aimed at Thailand, Mr. King asserted, and that it was restrained only by the "formidable economic measures taken by the United States, Britain and Canada, and other nations of the Commonwealth and the Netherlands Indies."

The Premier added that "of all developments in the growing substance of co-operation among nations, the most heartening has been the deepening interdependence of the British Commonwealth and the United States."

Parliament was to hear Opposition leaders and others on national issues. This session of Parliament will not last, it is believed, more than from 10 days to two weeks. The new session will follow in January. During the next few days Parliament will discuss pressing questions such as man power and the general system of economic control. A great deal undoubtedly will be heard on conscription for overseas service. Conscription for all its unhappy associations in this country is being advocated by many Canadian leaders, but what is being insisted upon is that it should not be made a political issue.

R. B. Hanson, Opposition leader was to speak today on the question of man power. He is one of those who has visited Britain and Parliament will have the benefit of the experience of others who have also been in the front line. It will be few days, however, before M. J. Caldwell, leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Party and J. H. Blackmore, Social Credit leader get back from London. About 80 per cent of the members of the Commons are in Ottawa for the talk.

Areas of Hazard

OTTAWA, Nov. 4 (AP)—An order-in-council in the House of Commons yesterday disclosed that the Government considers 11 areas of Canada "peculiarly subject to hazards as the result of enemy attacks or counteraction."

The order, providing for compensation and medical services for air raid precautions personnel, listed the 11 areas as:

Montreal, Toronto area, Ottawa - Hull, Esquimalt - Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, B. C., Prince Rupert, B. C., Sydney, N. S., Halifax, Saint John, N. B., and Quebec.

Terms of the order were made public some time ago. Compensation for injury on duty ranged from $11.50 a week to $2, and pensions for disabiilties from $600 a year to $120. provision is made in each case for additional allowance if there are dependents.

Food Wins Over Silk in Japan; Mulberries Bow to Potatoes

TOKYO (AP)—Because of the increasingly difficult food problem, Japan is turning a large part of its silk-producing mulberry orchards into grain fields and drastically cutting production of rice wine, tobacco and tea.

To help grapple with the fuel problem, Japan is calling on fisheries to replace powered-craft with sailing ships.

The Minister whose job is to see that 75,000,000 Japanese get enough to eat, Hiroyasu Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, has outlined the problem in the semi-official magazine Shufo. An English translation appears in the Japan Times and Advertiser, Foreign Office organ.

The Government is trying, Mr. Ino said, not only to insure adequate normal supplies but also to build up big surpluses near major cities as a precaution against air raids and other emergencies.

There were shortages, he said, in various essential foods, due partly to the great drought of 1939 in Western Japan and subnormal crops in 1940 and 1941, and partly to dislocation of Japan's foreign trade arising from the "freezing" restrictions imposed by the United States, the British Empire and the Netherlands East Indies.

The Government has announced subsidies of about $20 an acre for the conversion of mulberry acreage and similar bounties for tea, tobacco and peppermint fields.

An Epochal Change

The plowing up of the mulberry orchards means an epochal change in Japan's agricultural life. For decades the mulberry trees, whose leaves are fed to silkworms, were the basis of Japan's most important foreign trade industry.

Twenty years ago raw silk exports, nearly all to the United States, amounted to almost $250,000,000; more than 1,000,000 persons depended on the silk crops, some 2,000,000 acres were in mulberries. Silk exports to the United States, however, have fallen off heavily in the last ten years and since the reciprocal freezing of assets Japan's raw silk export market has virtually disappeared.

Mr. Ino disclosed that the 1941 rice crop is about 3.5 per cent below normal and barley, wheat and other grains some 7 per cent.

"Although every possible effort has been made to increase agricultural production, it is regrettable that due to cold weather, floods and other natural calamities, crops have not been satisfactory this year," he wrote.

"The strained international situation also is making the food situation difficult. The freezing of assets and shortage of shipping have caused difficulties in the transport of foreign rice (most of which comes from French Indo-China). It must be expected that this situation will become more difficult in the future.

Source of Shortages

"The supply of fats and albumens has become short because of the small catch of our fisheries due to the restriction of gasoline consumption (for fishing boats), while there is a reduced supply of meats due to the difficulty of importing fodder, and smaller shipments of soy beans from Manchukuo."

Japan's fisheries — employing some 1,500,000 persons and 300,000 boats—produce an important portion of the national food supply. To increase their production Ino said the Government was urging "the use of sailing ships in place of motorships and use of substitute fuels."

Hitherto Japan has been using about 11,000,000 bushels of rice a year for making sake, the national alcoholic drink, but this is to be cut nearly 25 per ecnt, the Minister said.

The converted mulberry fields will be planted to potatoes, sweet potatoes, wheat and barley. Efforts will be made to extend the two-crops-a-year system now used in Southern Japan for rice, Mr. Ino said, better crop methods will be taught and the fight against insects and blights intensified.

These measures, he said, will help meet the labor shortage due to the calls of the army and munitions industries.

Croat 'New Order' Hits Snag, Split by Internal Tension

ZAGREB, Croatia, Nov. 4 (AP)—Execution of 169 Serbs before a firing squad Oct. 24 in the Province of Sumadia, near Belgrade, was reported in belated dispatches received here today. The executions and arrest of 84 other Serbs were said to have been the result of a clash during the night of Oct. 22.

ZAGREB, Croatia (AP)—The new order in the "independent state of Croatia" is having a tough time establishing itself.

"Poglavnik" (Führer) Ante Pavelitch has to wrestle constantly with two major problems:

Friction with Italian occupation forces along the coast.

Guerrilla warfare waged by Serb insurgents along the border and even within Croatia itself.

Despite outward observations of mutual friendship, every Croat will tell you privately that sooner or later there will be trouble.

Failure of Duke Aimone of Spoleto to assume the Croat throne as Tomislav II is significant. More than five months have passed since King Victor Emmanuel, at Mr. Pavelitch's request, appointed the Duke as King-to-be. But there has been no indication he is in any hurry to get to Zagreb and assume the crown.

Rewarded by Nazis

[Croatia is that part of Yugoslavia which refused to join the rest of the country in resisting the German invasion. Germany established Croatia as a puppet state whose first governing officials were approved or tolerated by Germany.

Italy was given adjacent territory along the Adriatic Sea and a certain Italian tutelage is seen in the fact that Mr. Pavelitch, resident in Italy, from which his anti-Yugoslav activities were supported, later became the first Chief of State and the Duke of Spoleto of Italy was invited to become King.]

Italian-Croatian friction, Croats in many walks of life say, is due to the Italian method of occupation, especially in the military and civil administrations in areas which the Italians either have simply annexed — although inhabited chiefly by Croats—or which they have insisted on occupying for duration of the war as an aid to defense of the Adriatic.

Croats also have accused the Italians of locking up priests while letting Croatian Communists' go free.

[Difficulties between the Croats and the Germans are also evidenced in the reprisal executions, growing out of the shooting of a German officer.]

Relations between the Croats and Serbs are much worse. Serb insurgent bands, known as Chetnitsi, are harassing the Croats constantly. There are almost 2,000,000 Serbs now under Croat rule.

There are two principal centers of Chetnitsi insurgency within Croatia. The first is in the west, with Bihac in the Dinarian Alps as its focal point. Serb peasants live all along the railway line running southward to Klin, with thick forests and steep cliffs affording them opportunities for escape and hiding. The second zone in the east runs, roughly, from Brod to Sarajevo. This also is woody and hilly.

Telegraph Posts Cut

Traveling southward from Brod one cannot go far before noticing that telegraph and telephone posts along the tracks have been sawed through. That is just one way Serb farmers have of getting even with the Croats.

Starting with the little station of Doboj, the scene is always the same: burned railway stations, near which Croat soldiers lie in trenches or behind freight cars serving as barricades to defend the tracks.

When the Serbs can approach unseen, they don't hesitate to kill the station master or other railway officials. This usually leads to reprisals, so one finds all farmhouses along certain stretches burned or destroyed.

The insurgents are mostly Serbs from the Ozren and Konjuh Mountains, led by former officers of the Yugoslav Army. The Croats say these forces were stirred up by the British.

These insurgent forces have a regular general staff, located in Vlasenica, a town of 3,000 northeast of Sarajevo. This staff issues regular orders, drafts Serbs for duty, collects taxes, and in other ways acts as a state within a state.

Sometimes blitz attacks on Croat positions net the rebels valuable booty. At Kladanj they captured an 80-mm. Skoda antiaircraft gun. With six oxen they hauled it six miles into the most difficult mountain terrain and set it up. Then they lustily shelled Kladanj, although the Croats claim most of the shots fell wide of the mark.

Sometimes villages change hands three or four times as the Croats and Serbs fight.

Pan-Slav Activity

Pan-Slav propaganda is always ready here, with Russia as the mother of all Slavs proving an appealing slogan. But now it is being dinned into the Croats that they are descendants of Goths and therefore really belong to the Germanic part of the world.

In Eastern Syrmia, 35 Communists were arrested for possessing a large quantity of arms and explosives. They were accused of planning to blow up a German tug on the Danube.

At Zagreb, 13 Serbs were seized on charges of holding up three German fliers Sept. 30, and two secret Communist printing establishments were raided by police and two groups of Communists were arrested Oct. 9 on charges of possessing weapons and explosives of English origin.

Near Sljeme Mountain, a Croat secret serviceman was fired upon the night of Oct. 10, and the detective fired back, killing a Communist.

Incidents of this kind are frequent.

Anti-Communist 'Curbs' in Vichy Colonies, Too

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Vichy Government today extended summary trials and capital punishment for "Communistic and anarchistic activity" to its American colonies and the rest of its empire in sweeping measures against oppositionists.

A French decree gave special courts at Guadeloupe, French Guiana, St. Pierre and Miquelon and military tribunals elsewhere in the Empire the right to pass sentences up to capital punishment for such offenses committed during the past 10 years. Penalties are to be executed within 48 hours without possibility of appeal, the decree stated.

A further French decree included French colonies in the ban on listening to British and other "anti-national" radiocasts.

The procedure established for French colonies in America and Réunion Island and Indian Ocean possessions provided that the courts should hand down verdicts without disclosing the charges and that they were not bound by any procedure other than that of their own choosing, provided the sentence be passed immediately.

French courts were given power to pass in absentia judgments on persons outside French soil, to be executed if the condemned are ever arrested on territory adhering to the Vichy Government.

At the same time the French Information Secretariat in Vichy announced completion of Chief of State Pétain's 12-point program given in a "new order" speech Aug. 12 in which he committed himself to full collaboration with Germany.

Achievements cited by the Secretariat included cutting off the pay of elected representatives, internment of former Government leaders, promulgation of the corporate labor charter, ousting of Free Masons employed in the Government and conversion of the French Legion into "a disciplined force at the service of his (Pétain's) policies."

The Secretariat asserted that "since Aug. 12 no party has been able to hold a single meeting, put up a single poster, or publish a single leaflet."

More Unrest

By the Associated Press

Stockholm dispatches said six Norwegian workmen were executed Nov. 3 after a special German court condemned them on charges of working for the enemy, it was announced officially in Oslo, the Capital.

In Bohemia-Moravia, Berlin reported, Reinhard Heydrich, Reich Gestapo chief in the protectorate, lifted a ban against Czech theatricals, concerts and sports meets.

Previously Dienst aus Deutschland had said that in the view of well-informed circles the series of clean-up measures taken by the Reich to restore order in the protectorate now was at an end.

In Berlin itself Wilhelm Meier of Bombach got irked at the continual "special bulletin" announcements coming over the radio since the start of the Russian campaign.

Now he's serving 2½ years in jail.

Herr Meier's case was related by the newspaper Strassburger Neueste Nachrichten.

According to its accounts, one of the anouncements with its tremendous ruffle of drums and blaring of victory bugles burst into his reflective solitude while he was calmly seated in a restaurant.

Herr Meier requested that the radio be shut off: He also had some comments on the High Command bulletins.

A special court at Freiburg decided his attitude plus his remarks were worth 2½ years in the lockup.

Japanese Restrict American Funds

HONOLULU, Nov. 4 (AP)—Americans leaving Japan are permitted to take with them only 10 yen (approximately $2.35) without a Government permit, passengers who arrived here on the Japanese liner Taiyo Maru disclosed yesterday.

Japanese who will leave here for Japan on the Taiyo Wednesday will be permitted to carry $200 without a permit.

The passengers said the difference existed despite the Japanese Government's recent statement that there would be reciprocity in such cases.

The Taiyo Maru arrived last Saturday with 340 passengers, most of them second generation Japanese of American birth, and 13 whites, mostly missionaries and their families.

War-Risk Rates Cut

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Institute of Underwriters announced tonight reductions in war-risk insurance rates quoted by Lloyd's. The reductions, some of which are considerable, apply chiefly to East and Far East Areas.

Officers in Philippines

MANILA, Nov. 4 (AP)—Two new commanding officers for America's Philippine outpost arrived by clipper plane today. They are Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, who will take command of the Army Air Force, and Rear Admiral F. W. Rockwell, new Commandant of the 16th naval district.

Germany Seeking 'Iron Bank Savings' For Year After War

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Nov. 4

Establishment of "iron savings accounts," which the depositors agree to keep in banks until at least a year after the war, was announced by the German Finance Ministry.

To encourage such accounts the Ministry said the principal and interest would be taxfree to a limited degree. There were variations, but an average 26 marks weekly deposit would not be taxed.

Fritz Reinhardt, the Ministry's State Secretary, who announced the plan, said it would enable the Ministry to calculate on definite deposits which would not be withdrawn during the war. Depositors could give a year's notice of their intention to withdraw savings after the conclusion of hostilities. Herr Reinhardt denied that the deposits would be used to finance the war.

He also denied that Germany contemplates a capital levy, increased taxes on capital, or any inflationary measure, and asserted there were 36,000,000,000 marks now in German savings accounts, an increase of more than 13,000,000,000 since the war began.

Three U. S. Missionaries Arrested in Manchukuo

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4 (AP)—Three American missionaries have been arrested in Manchukuo, it was announced here yesterday.

Roland K. Armes, Treasurer of the Independent Board for Presbyterian Foreign Missions, said Dr. and Mrs. Roy M. Byram of Santa Ana, Calif., were arrested Oct. 22 in Harbin, kept there until Oct. 26, then taken to Antung, where they are being held incommunicado.

Robert S. Marsden, General Secretary of the Orthodox Presbyterian Church, said he had been informed that Rev. Bruce F. Hunt also was arrested Oct. 22 at Harbin.

Atlanta Resident Arrested by Nazis As Suspected Spy

BERLIN, Nov. 4 (AP)—Arrest by Germans of Steel Powers of Atlanta, Ga., former American ambulance driver on the French front in this war, on a charge of "suspicion of espionage" was disclosed today at the United States Embassy.

The Embassy had asked the German Foreign Office for detailed information on the arrest, it was stated.

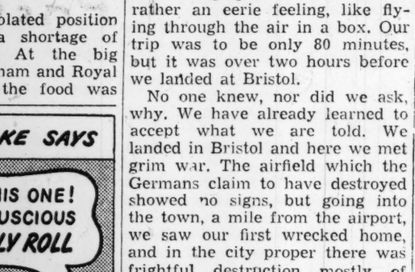
Mr. Powers was one of a committee of three who organized the Iroquois Ambulance Corps at the beginning of the war to serve on the Western front. The arrest was understood to have been made in Paris.

Vatican Approves Cardinal Of Spain Named by Franco

MADRID, Nov. 4 (AP)—Bishop Enrique Pla y Deniel of Salamanca yesterday was named Cardinal Primate of Spain by Gen. Francisco Franco with the approval of the Vatican.

Easy, Delicious Corn Muffins

A heaping platter of crisp, tender golden corn muffins, served piping hot or cold, crowns the simplest meal. Anyone can make them with Flakorn. Here are the dry ingredients of finest quality, *precision-mixed* for sure results at every baking. Just add egg and milk.



FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX

Make cup cakes or layer for layer cake by just adding egg and milk to CUPLETS CUP CAKE MIXTURE

Make light, flaky pie crust by just adding water to FLAKO PIE CRUST

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The air is invigorating for hiking, riding, outdoor recreation . . . and indoors there's cozy comfort, bountiful meals, serenity.

A. Gordon Moody, Mgr.

Lecture on Christian Science by Lucia C. Coulson, C.S.B.

Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., of London, England, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "The Practical Idealism of Christian Science," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by George Channing, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

"Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled."

That compassionate promise of the master Christian, recorded in the Bible, in the fifth chapter of Matthew, is meant as surely for you and me and all mankind as it was for those to whom Christ Jesus personally enunciated it.

Our presence here tonight is, in some measure at least, an indication of our own hungering and thirsting, and in that measure, we can be sure that our need will be supplied.

The lecture this evening will present pure Christianity, its practical application to the unfoldment of thought, and therefore of experience, in precise conformity with the Science of Christianity, or Christian Science, as revealed in our age to that spiritually minded messenger of God, Mary Baker Eddy.

Hosts of men and women, among whom I am grateful to be numbered, have proved and are proving that this Science reveals to the individual, who correctly applies it, the divinely intelligent procedure for solving all problems of human life.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

During the last decade physical science has been advancing at a remarkable pace Its discoveries have been startling, changing the former concepts of matter and this material earth in what might be termed a revolutionary manner and gradually coming nearer to what might perhaps be described as a union of science and religion. That is to say, scientific concepts of the universe now find more accord with the spiritual concept of one infinite creator and His infinite creation.

One notable instance of this was given in a paper read by Dr. E. A. Milne of Oxford University, a brilliant mathematician and astronomical authority, in May, 1939, at Fort Davis, Texas. In it he says that 'present-day investigations of atoms, stars, and motions disclose possibilities which are more satisfying religiously" "I am not dabbling in theology," he continues, "I merely invite you to consider the more attractive alternative that all the differing possibilities are but different descriptions which originate from the adoption of different scales of time; that there is one universe, but many possible descriptions of it; that there is actually no diversity of possibility in the universe itself, but only a diversity of description." What Dr. Milne calls a "diversity of description" is, metaphysically stated, a diversity of concept. Then he adds that the classical scale of time forced one "to think in terms of a universe created at some definite era in the past, while the second modern idea of time necessitates the view that the universe is without beginning and without end, both in time and space." This interesting theory of his gives much food for thought. We know that the first two chapters of Genesis give diametrically opposite descriptions of creation, and in the Christian Science textbook these differing accounts are explained and reconciled. The first is the truth about the "one universe," when Elohim, or the great First Cause, speaks and it is done. The second is an account of the so-called material creation and its consequences. In the first it is the Word which makes all things and makes all good. In the second everything is made out of the ground, from dust and not from Deity. Now, the interesting part is this, that over fifty years ago a woman discovered through spiritual intuition and inspiration alone the fact of the one universe, without beginning and without end, and declared that these two accounts in Genesis represented differing views of that universe. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she states that the second chapter of Genesis sets forth "a material view of creation" (p. 521) and then goes on to explain and elaborate this statement. That book was published in 1875, and now today some natural scientists through their investigations have come to the conclusion that there is but one universe with many different descriptions or aspects of it. This involves an important point, even the explanation and analysis of the world of the senses, and indicates why Christian Science is so emphatic in requiring that we should deny sense testimony. That we all see things differently is an accepted fact. There is Wordsworth's ploughboy, of whom he writes that

"A primrose by the river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more."

At the same time, there can be only one truth about any given fact. There may be many lies about it, but only one truth. Here we find the office of the Christ in human experience as stated by the Master: "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth."

Christian Science Treatment

Referring again to the two aspects of creation given in the first and second accounts in Genesis, it will be found that the second is the reversal of the first—the lie about the fact. The reason for this is that the false sense, termed by Mrs. Eddy mortal mind, is not a creator. It cannot originate anything. It can only present a distorted view of the true. It is the erroneous mental concept or the suppositional opposite. Instead of man being the image and likeness of God, as stated in the first chapter, he is represented in the second as fallen, sinful, and suffering. To sum up, the one is fact and the other fiction. It is not always recognized that this obtains not only in the world at large, so to speak, but also in each individual experience. Indeed, the distinction between the false and the true may be said to characterize treatment in Christian Science. Whatever the problem or situation that confronts us may seem to be, the remedy is to find the fact and cling to it. And the way to find the fact is always to remember that the error is the suppositional opposite of the fact. Faithfully to pursue this method will result in the gradual replacing for us of the world of the senses with the true concept of the spiritual universe. It has to be recognized that the difference is one of aspect or concept.

Now, here it may be asked, Of what practical help is all this to us in our troubles and perplexities, with the problems of lack and sickness and unrest which today surround us? And the Christ, Truth, the Comforter, makes answer: It will give you a practical solution of all these problems; for that which is scientifically true is demonstrable humanly. If you will take the trouble to test it, you will be able to prove for yourself that Christian Science is practical idealism, in other words, that Christian Science heals. How it heals may be said to be summed up in one short passage from Science and Health, namely (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." The "correct view"! That, as I have been endeavoring to show you, is the crux of the matter. Let us take a purely human illustration to prove the effect of a change of view in ordinary affairs. Probably all of us have had the experience of feeling at our best with some people and at our worst with others. There are those in whose company you always seem to do the wrong thing, to show your worst side, as it is called; and there are others in whose presence you feel at ease, gracious, loving and loved. The difference, of course, is one of concept. You are the same person, but their concept of you is different, and you respond to it in either direction. This shows the power of even human thought and gives a hint of what the power must be when the divine fact is discerned and held to as indicated in the sentences quoted above from the textbook.

Faith and Understanding

Many centuries ago, this correct view, this clinging to the divine fact, which involves the denial of sense testimony, was proved to be practical and healing in its result, in the Bible story of the Shunammite woman. We are told that she was a great woman and her faith and understanding were great indeed. Centuries ahead of her time, she evidently perceived the value of finding the true view and holding to it in the face of false evidence. You all know the story of how her only son, when in the field with his father, had sunstroke and was carried to his mother. A few hours later he passed away in her arms. Instantly she proceeded to journey to the man of God, that he might heal her child. The thought that it was too late never came to her, and when her husband inquired where she was going and why, she replied, "It shall be well." She did not tell the father what had happened. She did not let her household know, lest the sad news be spread abroad and her hope and faith be spurned. Oh, the wisdom of that Shunammite mother! It is love that teaches the highest intelligence. Before she had gone very far, the man of God saw her and sent his servant to ask how it was with her and with her child. And again she replied, "It is well," When at last she reached Elisha, then for a moment the sense of grief surged up, and she fell at his feet, but even then no word of fear or of despair passed her lips. She would not acknowledge the false aspect of the problem. She was faithful to her brave declaration, "It is well." So she brought Elisha to the house, to the upper room where she had laid the child, and left them there together. But in a short time she was called back to receive her child alive, that her whole being might cry out in joy and triumph, "It is well." This may be said to be a fairly good description of a Christian Science treatment. We declare the unseen truth and hold to it, despite sense testimony, until for us the unseen becomes the seen and we prove the truth of the Master's statement, "Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed."

Let us give you another instance, a modern illustration. I know a lady, a student of Christian Science, who, when traveling on board ship, was told that one of the passengers had missed articles of value and it was feared there was someone on board who was a thief. My friend did not pay much attention to what was said; but the next day she herself missed something. Then she realized how remiss she had been in not applying to the situation the truth as she had been taught in Christian Science. Fully awake now, she began to reason somewhat in this manner: that because God, Spirit, is the only creator, the creation of Spirit must be spiritual; therefore, man is spiritual. Man, made in God's image, is not a thief. God never created a dishonest man, therefore there is none; for the nature of man is honesty and purity—indeed, it is perfection. She spent some time working and praying in this way, and the very next morning those missing articles were all found to have been replaced. Who had returned them, how and when, no one knew, but they were there. Moreover, there was no thief to punish, for the thief had been healed.

May I give you one more example of what the correct view does—this time from my own experience. I was at the time a very young student of Christian Science and I was visiting a practitioner. I had risen to go, and he and I were standing talking by the window. As I looked out I saw a man violently beating his horse, and I called out: "Oh, the poor horse! We must stop that brute." "Let us be silent just for a few minutes," said the practitioner, and unwillingly I consented. Suddenly I saw the man lay down his whip and stand quietly beside the horse with a different expression on his face. "What did you do?" I asked the practitioner. "Well," he replied, "I loved the man. He was the one that needed love; and I saw too that his true self was the expression of Love." I realized then that the man was saying brute to the horse and I was saying brute to the man, while what was needed was the exact opposite, the reversal of the false concept and the assertion of the divine fact—the right idea of man and horse. The right idea is the Christ-idea. There is a Christ-idea for every problem.

Infinite Nature of Supply

Suppose, then, a man should find himself in debt and unable to pay his creditors. What would be the saving idea for that situation? It would be the divine fact of the infinite nature of supply. How did lack originate? The belief in matter is its origin. Mrs. Eddy has written (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 67), "The first iniquitous manifestation of sin was a finity." Directly the belief in finity presented itself the opportunity arose for the fear that there might not be enough to go round, that supply might come to an end, that someone might lack. That is the inevitable result of finity. In the realm of infinity, or God's universe, everything, and therefore supply, takes on the nature of infinity. Now let us apply this to the subject of debt. The Bible says, "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another." Why does it say that? Because debt is unknown to God and so unknown to man as God's image. Why would it be impossible for God to have a debt? Because His supply is inexhaustible. The belief of debt is founded entirely on the belief that supply is material and finite. In the realm of infinity, and when thinking from the standpoint of infinity, debt would be impossible, absurd. If you knew your supply to be inexhaustible, why would you need anyone to pay you back what you had given them? To illustrate: the air is to us a type of that which approximates the inexhaustible. If your neighbor should find your office or your place of business stuffy and should say that he would like some air, you would not reply that you would give him more for a certain sum or that he should pay you back when you needed more. The air is free to all and costs nothing, because it is practically unlimited. Again, in England water is practically unlimited. The beggar or the street urchin can go to the drinking fountain and drink his fill; he does not have to leave pennies beside the cup, or go into debt for the drink of water that he needs. No one asks him to pay it back again. Why? Because there is water enough and to spare. God has enough and to spare for all His children, and every divine idea is as plentiful as air and water. Indeed, it is far more plentiful, for every divine idea is infinite. If, however, in this human experience you need more heat or food to eat, you must pay for that, and if you cannot afford to at the moment, must borrow from your neighbor and promise to pay him back, because you believe that the supply of money and food in the world is limited, and, being matter, might come to an end.

Christian Science "resolves things into thoughts" (Science and Health, p. 269). Directly we do this, we see how ridiculous and impossible it would be to owe people thoughts and ideas. How absurd it would be to say: "That idea of God as Mind is a very big one. How many thoughts must I give you in return for it? And how soon must I pay you back all these thoughts?" That which is mental is unlimited. Ideas have an inexhaustible source, the divine Mind. They belong to all equally. Now, what is the good of reasoning all this out? Because when we see clearly that debt is inadmissible and illegitimate, since, as infinite ideas dwelling in an infinite universe, all good is inexhaustible, and when we claim our unity with the creative and ever-producing Mind, there will come into our human experience a better manifestation. The right ideas which are daily supply will become ours consciously. Does all this, then, absolve us from the need of honestly and punctually paying our debts if we have them? Quite the reverse. Thinking and reasoning along these lines gives us such a larger, freer sense of things, that the cramping effect of finite and restricted thinking is lifted. That which seemed impossible becomes more possible, and a way of meeting and honestly discharging the debts we seem burdened with is found. With a change of thought comes always a change of manifestation.

Right Idea of Government

As we think of the world problem today, of the division, conflict, and distrust manifested among the nations, it is clear that the savior for this is the understanding of divine Principle, which, in turn, will be manifested in the right idea of government humanly. And just here one thought comes with exceeding comfort. It is this: Whatever the outward appearance may be, I am convinced that the peoples of the world today fervently desire peace, and, as Science and Health states (p. 1), "Desire is prayer," and prayer is answered. Humanly, we may not be able to see ahead, but in Romans it is written, "We know not what we should pray for as we ought: but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered." May it not be that our spiritual desires and the longing of humanity for peace are making intercession for us today and making possible for us a divine solution?

"There is an end to every deluge. Always
Some shore resists and holds the waters back,
Some hill drawn close enough to heaven's hallways
Raises its head above the flood's attack.

"The mount that wears a crown of stars is stranger
To darkling fears and tempest's swift alarms.
Turn to the hills, my heart, in time of danger
And Ararat will lift you in its arms."

"Turn to the hills"! Was not that what the Master meant when he counseled men at such a time to look up and lift up their heads for their redemption drew nigh? Not their destruction, remember, but their *redemption*. Did not the command to look up imply the need to fix our gaze on divine reality, to go to the mountaintops of thought? "If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above."

During the ages the human concept of God has been gradually changing and rising. We all know that the old heathen concept of Deity was that of a tyrant to be appeased by human sacrifices. Some savage tribes, even in recent years, have worshiped a God whom to placate they flung their helpless babes into the fire or the torrent. The Old Testament God was largely a man of war, Jehovah, who had human qualities, loving and hating; though even then Moses caught a glimpse of the right idea, for he saw the vision of God when he was on the top of the mount as "merciful and gracious, longsuffering, and abundant in goodness and truth." At the same time, until the coming of Jesus the Christ, God remained largely a God of vengeance. Jesus taught God as Father, and John, the disciple whom Jesus loved, proclaimed the divine fact that God is Love. Still, however, the tenderest side of Love was not defined until Mary Baker Eddy gave us the title of Mother by which to know God. Christian Science has been called the Comforter, and perhaps one reason for this is that it has given us the idea of the motherhood of God. The little child that is in trouble runs to its mother to be comforted. As she gathers it in her arms, her very presence quiets and consoles it. So when we children of a larger growth turn, in our woe, to the divine motherhood, we find in that idea a tangible comfort, a warm assurance of sheltering Love which takes away our fear. The comfort of that presence is a healing balm.

Since, then, the concept of God has risen in such a degree, the concept of man in His image, man who is manifestation, must of necessity rise also. Just as there is one universe with many different aspects of it, so there is in reality one man, with many differing and distorted concepts of him. The one man is whole and holy, "having neither beginning of days, nor end of life;" he is intelligent, since his origin is Mind; he is loving and lovely, since he is the offspring of Love. That is the right idea of man, the savior of the false concept. Here we see that progress consists of the attaining of diviner concepts, each mounting thought bringing with it a correspondingly higher or more humane externalization in human affairs. Though this change may seem very gradual, yet it is seen in the reform and the more merciful character of some of our prison codes, in the abolishing of child labor, and in the giving of more rights and privileges to woman. As the concept of God and man has risen, so the concept of prayer has naturally risen also. The most primitive form of prayer was the imploring of Deity not to send disaster and destruction upon mankind. This ignorant attitude was put to an end by the Master, who told his followers to cease using vain repetitions, because, he said, "Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him." In Christian Science the prayer of petition becomes the prayer of recognition. We do not implore God to be good, but we recognize the infinitude of His goodness, and the consequent goodness of His man. This change of attitude is simply the recognition of that which is.

Dominion Over False Evidence

Now, as I said before, the right idea of man is the savior of the false concept; and this right idea of man seems always to have been with Jesus. He was always announcing the fact and demonstrating its actuality. "The maid is not dead, but sleepeth," he said, and with what scorn and derision that denial of sense testimony was met! "Neither do I condemn thee," he said to the woman taken in adultery. "Thy brother shall rise again," he told both Mary and Martha, and when there was a great multitude of hungry people and only two small fishes and a few loaves of bread available, he said to the disciples, "Give ye them to eat." Now in all these cases and in many others Jesus, paying no attention to the scornful laughter of sense testimony, made good his words. That is what we call demonstration. That was what made him the Christ—his dominion over false evidence, his perception and knowing and proving of the divine facts. This practical idealism is what he practiced throughout his entire ministry; it is what the world needs today.

The Discoverer of Christian Science may well be defined as a great practical idealist. The vision that came to her she applied to the human need. There have been dreamers and idealists in all ages; but is it not true that their idealism has not been made practical? Because of this, in the course of time the word "idealism" has come to signify the vague, the impossible, the unpractical. The function of the poet is largely that of the seer. All through the centuries the poets have touched in moments of exaltation the divine verities, the supersensible. They have had visions and translated them into words of fire, but they have done no more with them. Then came this woman and translated her visions into terms of human advancement and attainment. Always there have been isolated cases of healing achieved in moments of inspiration, but these healings were not based upon an understanding of the Science of healing, and therefore available to all. Their beneficiaries enjoyed them, and there it stopped. But Mary Baker Eddy, when she received her healing, never rested until through years of patient search she found the Science of that healing. She was intelligent enough and logical enough to realize that for every effect there is a cause, that law governs all phenomena, and that there must be a spiritual law governing the healing that came from moments of spiritual vision and exaltation. With the tremendous energy and the inquiring mentality that characterized her, she never paused until she made her spiritual discovery. Her every discovery and experience were in the realm of the ideal, but in each instance she insisted that the ideal could and must be made practical. In her book "Unity of Good" (p. 9) she writes that she has sometimes been accused of monopolizing because ideas akin to hers "have been held by a few spiritual thinkers in all ages." Then she continues: "So they have, but in a far different form. Healing has gone on continually; yet healing, as I teach it, has not been practised since the days of Christ." There is the crux of the whole matter. What have those before her done with metaphysical ideas? They have left them where they found them, as interesting and abstract speculations; but she took them and formed them into a system of practical rules capable of demonstration and the consequent transformation of experience. She taught the power of right thinking, and consequently realized that such thinking should be used not only to improve personal problems but to help national and international troubles.

To help in such a way, men and women must be well informed, abreast of the times; and so, after much pondering, she conceived the idea of a daily newspaper which was to be free from sensationalism, giving reliable news. In three months finally she established The Christian Science Monitor, an international daily newspaper. Such practical idealism as that is unprecedented. It is no less than the application of every divinely revealed truth to human living and circumstance.

To touch the stars and soar above the earth mists and then to bring their light to bear upon each trivial incident of earth-life is an achievement that baffles definition. Yet she has defined it in a marvelous sentence in the textbook as follows (p. 254): "The spiritual . . . determines the outward and actual." So it is that in Christian Science, which concerns only the spiritual, we have a lofty idealism which yet helps us when we have a field to plough, a delicate situation to adjust, a trying domestic problem, or a business difficulty to overcome. As the result of this, words that have always been used in contradistinction to each other have been reconciled—the real and the ideal. Indeed, it is not too much to say that in Christian Science the ideal is found to be the real and the real the ideal.

Is it not up to each one of us then to exalt his concept of himself, to exalt his concept of his brother man and of his universe? Here sense testimony will begin to talk; but Truth says, "God is no respecter of persons." All that is most aggressive, most offensive, and most unworthy in your neighbor or yourself is really your false concept, your material view. Thackeray wrote: "The world is a looking-glass and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face." This false view must be corrected by the right idea of man, the divine fact about man and the universe. To remember this would still the criticism and condemnation which come so easily. The effect of such criticism and condemnation is only to increase and to bind upon our brother that which we so much dislike. Those whom we regard as evil-doers, as the enemies of man, have all of them one supreme need—enlightenment. For, as Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 186), "If mortal mind knew how to be better, it would be better." We can help in this enlightenment by correcting and exalting our concept of them, for thereby we bestow upon them, as it were, the chance to improve. Let us conceive them divinely one and all, that we may be the children of our Father, who "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

True Concept of Universe

In this way we approach the true concept of the universe of God's creating, the one "universe without beginning and without end, both in time and space," which He pronounced very good. This is the aim of every Christian Science treatment, to look from God's side upon the universe and see it as He sees it—all good and always good. Then nature and God become one, as the textbook tells us. There is no blight, no pest, no destructive force in that world of Spirit. Man seen as image, the manifestation of God Himself, who is Love, could not know conflict. The one Mind whose nature is Love is not at war with itself, therefore its likeness cannot be. Moreover, God and man are one—and that infinite oneness includes no opposing or obstructing element, but abides forever at peace. To contemplate such a universe of harmony and beauty and to spend some time in so doing is not waste of time. It is not idle dreaming. It is the "correct view" which heals. It is the right idea of God and man which is the savior. It is the divine fact found and held to. It is indeed the highest form of prayer, for it is in line with that great prayer of Christ Jesus in the seventeenth chapter of John: "And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was."

Big Livestock Show Reflects Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The agricultural plenty that is America's good fortune was exemplified in the forty-third annual American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, which ended here Oct. 25.

In several ways, the show outdid its predecessors. The total attendance of 170,000 set a new record. The premium list was longer and the general quality of entries was said by stockmen to be better than in any previous year. The price for the grand champion steer of the show, a Hereford from Colorado, was bid up to the unprecedented high of $3.10 a pound, or a total of $2,898.50 for the 935-pound animal.

It was the beef animals, as usual, that formed the backbone of the American Royal. They were shown by veteran breeders, by members of 4-H Clubs in their earlier teens and by vocational agriculture students in their later teens. While the grand championship and consequently the best auction price went to an established breeder, the Columbian ranch, many of the younger exhibitors went home with the proceeds of sales at premium prices. Beef cattle entered in the show always are sold at auction after the ribbons are awarded. Meat from entries in this year's Royal, said by cattlemen to be of the best quality in recent years, will be distributed by the packers in 32 states.

Steady Improvement

The high quality and plentiful supply of beef animals reflected the steady improvement in breeding stock, which the Royal and other such shows have done much to bring about. The finest of that stock, after the annual competition, goes back to the farms to produce new generations of champions. It was remarked frequently among the cattlemen present this year that the United States must keep up the quality and quantity of such animals, to be in a position not only to feed European nations, but to replenish the herds of Europe when the war ends.

An indication of the currently increasing interest in diversified farming, as against beef or wheat "ranching," was seen in the return of milk cows to competition in the Royal, after an absence of many years. It was not a general dairy show, but a diversion for that combination milk and beef producer, the milking shorthorn. The number of farmers using that breed in the Middle West has increased steadily. In recognition of that increase the Milking Shorthorn Society had its annual convention this year in connection with the American Royal.

In the matter of conventions, however, the older farmers had to yield the prize to the younger ones. There were several thousand 4-H Club members at the Royal from a five-state area, and some 7,000 Future Farmers of America, including delegates from every State, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The Future Farmers are high school vocational agriculture students, who intend to live on the farm and make it pay by scientific methods. Many of them already have made it pay, and their farming records form the basis of an annual competition.

First Among Boys

This year, first place in the competition among 350,000 boys went to Duane Munter, 18 years old, of Coleridge, Neb. He received the title of Star Farmer of America and an award of $500 given by the Weekly Kansas City Star. At a time when special emphasis is being placed on meat production, young Munter's achievements are of especial interest. Starting with two sows bought with borrowed money when he was 13 years old, he has established a record of high-producing sows equalled by no adult hog breeder. Of 16 animals in the nation which have qualified for the Duroc association's "record of merit" award since it was established in 1935, four have been owned by Munter. During his high school years he built up assets totaling $5,624, and paid his father cash rent for ground used in raising his animals and growing feed.

The Future Farmers' convention also brought State and regional awards to other boys with similar, if less spectacular records. Irvin J. Schenk, a 19-year-old hybrid seed corn producer from Evansville, Ind., was elected president of the organization, which maintains an elaborate national program on membership dues of 10 cents a year.

The major event of the show, the $3,000 stake for five-gaited saddle horses, was won this year by a Missouri horse for the first time in more than a decade. The horse was Easter Serenade, a five-year-old chestnut mare, owned by Mr. Temple Stephens of Moberly, Mo. The mare's victory in a group which the judges said lacked only one of the great saddle horses of the nation, was the more remarkable for the fact that she was trained not by a professional, but by Mr. Stephens himself, a grocery chain owner and amateur horseman. The championship for three-gaited saddle horses carrying the second largest prize, was won by America Beautiful, from the Fair City Farm of Mrs. L. Victor Weil at Elberon, N. J. The six-year-old chestnut mare, a newcomer to the Royal, has been undefeated in her two years of competition in the show rings of the nation.

Special story on Livestock show: First page of second section.

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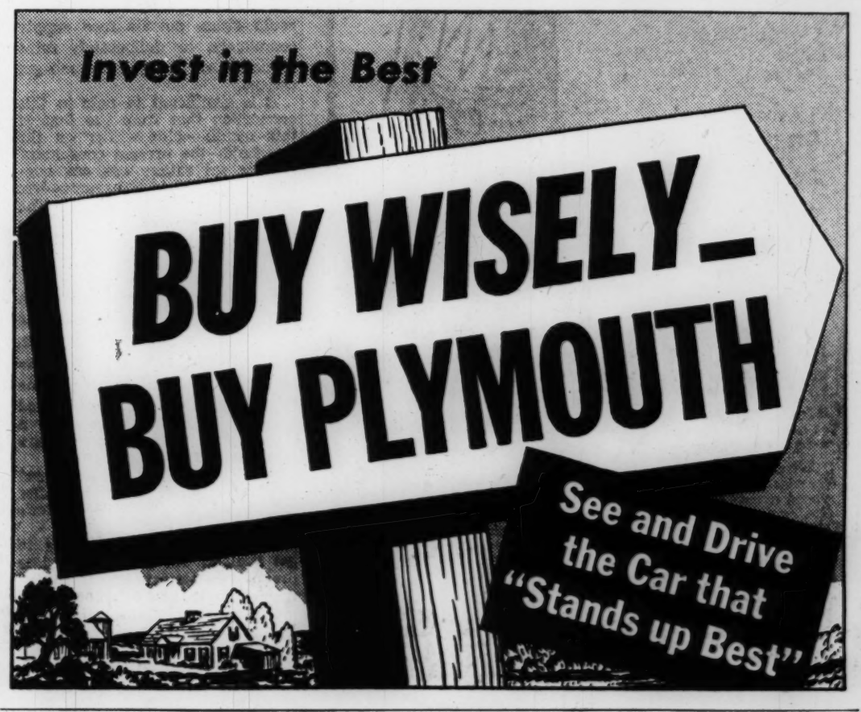

I.L.O. Told It Must Have Hand in Peace

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—In a summing-up address which expressed the consensus of representatives from 35 nations, Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the International Labor Office, told delegates today that the International Labor Organization must be made an integral part of any peace or reconstruction conference following the war.

The I. L. O. must have a hand, beginning immediately with the first emergency relief measures which must be framed to facilitate the long-term task of reconstruction, Mr. Phelan stressed, adding, "I trust that delegates will convey to their governments the view which has found such general favor here."

He declared further that if the I. L. O. was to do its part in carrying out those clauses of the Atlantic Charter which require "the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field," so mankind may be freed from want, the Organization must take increasing action in the general economic field. As an instance of such action he referred to the suggestion by Shaw Kinn-Wei, Chinese delegate, asking for international co-operation with the Chinese Government in the reconstruction of China along lines contemplated by Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

'I. L. O. and Reconstruction'

For 10 days delegates, Government, employer and employee have considered the I. L. O. objectives and have discussed and criticized the Acting Director's report, "The I. L. O. and Reconstruction." It was Mr. Phelan's role to state organization trends and intentions in the light of these suggestions.

Heeding the pleas of Latin-American delegates, he said the International Labor Office was fully alive to the necessity of enlarging its services to South and Central America, and would as a first step increase the publication of its reports and news in Spanish. The presence of an observer from Costa Rica at the sessions, which was marked by the delegates, was hailed by Mr. Phelan as stirring hope that the Central American republics would resume active membership and that other Latin-American nations which had resigned from the League of Nations would rejoin the I. L. O.

A future task of considerable magnitude for the I. L. O., that of bringing the great nations of Asia under the protection of its labor and social standards and reconstruction, a task which had been broached from India and China, was accorded special approval. Mr. Phelan hailed especially the idea of a future regional Asiatic conference.

Vast Possibilities for Asia

"In China and India," Mr. Phelan said, "the oldest civilizations have shown that they have before them vast possibilities of modern development. A development rich in the circumstances growing out of the war has suddenly accelerated and which must profoundly affect the future economic structure of the world. The idea of an Asiatic regional conference is not a new one but the time is clearly coming when the services which such a conference might render wil be of importance not only to India and China and the other Asiatic countries, but to the world as a whole."

As other speakers had done before him, Mr. Phelan stressed the unity which the conference has shown in interpreting the present world struggle as a battle for freedom and democracy. He recalled that Sir John Forbes Watson, British delegate, had said that there was a "priority in the freedoms," and that life and liberty would have to be secured first before that pursuit of happiness which the American Declaration of Independence speaks of could be won.

"But in another sense," Mr. Phelan said, "the freedoms are interdependent. Without life there can be no liberty, and without liberty men cannot pursue happiness. But the knowledge that these three principles are a trinity, divisible in time but indivisible as a policy of attainment, will encourage and fortify those from whom the greatest sacrifices are demanded."

Declaration Signed

Delegates from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Greece in a special ceremony at the Columbia University Library this morning affixed formal signatures to the joint declaration, announced yesterday, bespeaking the intention of their Governments to form an Eastern European economic bloc of the four nations at the close of the war.

With the four respective Governments-in-Exile at London cabling approval of the declaration, it assumed official status as a declaration of postwar purpose by the invaded countries. While the document was general in its wording, according to delegates, it called for a confederation of the four states, each retaining its sovereignty, to work as a unit for common political, economic, and social objectives in the Danubian-Balkan region.

After the defeat of German arms, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria would be asked to adhere, thus raising the unit's population to 100,000,000 persons and forming a bloc capable of withstanding any future German pressures. Referring to the declaration in an address yesterday, Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Government in London, said it showed "that the Central European and Balkan countries realize the importance of starting right now to prepare for a better future."

Industrial Co-operation Sought

Meanwhile the conference, sitting as a Commerce of The Whole under the Chairmanship of Ralph Assheton, Parliamentary Undersecretary for the British Ministry of Labor, adopted a resolution drafted by a committee of 15 appointed from Government, labor, and employer groups for the special purpose of drafting a policy of industrial collaboration to help speed the Battle of Production against the Axis and assist in postwar reconstruction.

This committee in its resolution stressed first of all that collaboration was possible only under conditions where both workers and employers were allowed to organize freely and send representatives of their own choosing to the collective bargaining table.

The resolution asked the permanent governing body of the I. L. O. to speed the exchange between governments, workers, and employers of information on both wartime and permanent machinery for industrial collaboration in order that the fullest use could be made of all intelligence on this subject, and instructed the governing board to prepare a detailed report of progress made for discussion and action at the next conference of the organization.

A luncheon in honor of workers' delegates from all nations was given at the Commodore Hotel yesterday by the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, with Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, presiding. Mr. Woll assured the 400 delegates that American workers were supporting wholeheartedly the aid-to-democracies program.

Norris for Neutrality Shift; U. S. Has No Choice, He Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Senator George W. Norris (Ind.), of Nebraska, declared today that the United States "has no choice except to arm our ships and permit them to sail to the ports of our friends," as provided by the pending legislation for Neutrality Act revision.

The only man still in the Senate who cast his vote against American entry into the World War, Senator Norris told reporters that "you can not compare the present war with the last one."

He voiced his views as the Senate went into its eighth day of debate on the revision measure—to the accompaniment of a spirited cloakroom dispute on how slim or substantial the bill's generally conceded victory would be.

Senator Norris said he believed there was "no doubt that the people of the country will support revision of the Neutrality Law. The people realize our danger, and they want us to face it squarely.

"Here we have a man (Adolf Hitler) who is out to conquer the world. Every act of his has made his intention clear. . . .

"If Hitler should win out over Russia and Great Britain, then no free nation in the world would be secure."

Administration leaders were striving for a final vote tomorrow. Senator Robert A. Taft (R), of Ohio, thought they might get it, but Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, another Administration opponent, said Thursday or Friday was more likely.

Should the Senate pass the bill this week, it then would go to the House, where Speaker Sam Rayburn claims sufficient votes for passage. The House originally approved a measure limited to arming merchant ships, and the broader proposal allowing them also to travel to belligerent ports was drafted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Taft told reporters that uncommitted Senators "have been swinging our way so far." He expressed gratification at yesterday's speech by Senator Francis Maloney (D), of Connecticut, who had not stated his position publicly. The Connecticut Democrat told the Senate he would support the ship arming but would oppose the Foreign Relations Committee bill.

Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D), of Mississippi, also announced yesterday that while he favored arming ships he would oppose lifting present restrictions on their movements.

The debate yesterday brought a militant appeal for revision from Senator Tom Connally (D), of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations group, and a statement from Senator Wheeler that the pending legislation constituted "a war act."

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Students Seek $2,000 Goal

Profit Motive in Arizona Instruction

George Knox and Leroy Shoemaker of Coolidge, Ariz., with prize-winning Jersey heifers they are raising as part of their dairy enterprises and which they showed successfully at the Arizona State Fair. They hope that when they graduate from high school, they will have $2,000 earned from their "projects."

'Production for Profit' New Theme In Arizona Agriculture Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—New trails in vocational agriculture are being blazed in Arizona as a new school term begins. In the 33 high schools that have "vo-ag" departments, with over 3,000 farm boys enrolled, emphasis has been shifted sharply to what L. D. Klemmedson, State director of the program, calls "production for profit." Heretofore it has been more of farm management, growing crops for definite markets, on marketing, and on bookkeeping.

Furthermore, the same kind of instruction is being made available to the parents of "vo-ag" students, and to other farm people.

"Of course, we're not dropping scientific instruction about soil chemistry, livestock breeding and so on," explained Director Klemmedson. "But natural science is being taught more as a means to an end than an end in itself. That end is to make money on the farm. The farmer who is not making a profit is in no condition to enjoy the satisfactions of country life that we all talk so much about. Neither is his family.

"What this country needs is more satisfied people on the farm. We hope to do our part by enabling some of them to make money by more intelligent planning and by more businesslike methods in borrowing, buying and selling."

Therefore, more time is spent in classes on farm planning, on how to estimate market demands, on how to grade and prepare products for the market, and on farm bookkeeping. Every avenue of credit open to the farmer is studied, so when the boy leaves school he can judge which form of credit best suits his case.

Judge's Son Tells Of Langer Job

WASHINGTON Nov. 4 (AP)—Gale Wyman, son of Federal District Judge A. Lee Wyman of South Dakota, testified today that he received $525 from associates of Senator William Langer, (R) of North Dakota, for making a trip in 1935 to see his father shortly before Senator Langer went on trial before the judge.

Mr. Wyman made the statement in testifying before the Senate Elections Committee at hearings on Senator Langer's fitness to hold office. He said he traveled from his home in Deadwood, S. D., to Sioux Falls, S. D., to see Judge Wyman at the request of the late Chet Leedom, whom he described as a "very close" friend of his father, and James Mulloy, a former Langer political lieutenant.

Mr. Mulloy testified yesterday that he and Mr. Leedom employed the judge's son in the hope of obtaining "influence" with the judge for Senator Langer.

Pacific Hop Made By British Bomber

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—A British Liberator bomber landed at Lindbergh Field on Nov. 3 to complete a round trip to Honolulu in 23 hours flying time. The flight, described as routine, averaged more than 225 miles an hour.

FM Radio Stations Rapidly Increasing

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Where are the Frequency Modulation stations in my locality?"

In answer to this now quite frequent question, marking the surge of public interest in FM, or "staticless" radiocasting, FM Broadcasters, Inc., trade association of the new industry, has compiled a list of the FM stations now operating commercially, under construction, or with applications pending in Washington.

According to this listing, as of Oct. 16, there were 17 commercial FM stations operating on regular daily schedules; 41 were under construction preparatory to getting on the air; and applications for 54 more licenses were pending in Washington. There were also 14 stations still offering experimental programs preparatory to commercial service.

As a service to its readers The Christian Science Monitor publishes herewith this latest FM tabulation. Note especially the international prefixes "W" and "K" denoting stations east and west of the Mississippi. The figures tell, to the unit and decimal point, the location, either assigned or requested, of each station in the FM 42-50 megacycle band. The final letters indicate the city. Hence W43B, for instance, is in the east, transmitts on 44.3 megacycles and serves the city of Boston. The area and population served, or expected to be served, are also given.

Commercial Stations Now Operating:

California
K45LA—Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, 44.3mc; 6,944 square miles; 2,600,000 population.
Connecticut
W65H—WDRC, Inc., Hartford, 46.5mc; 6,100 square miles; 1,118,000 population.
Illinois
W51C—Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, 45.1mc; 10,800 square miles; 4,500,000 population.
W59C—WGN, Inc., Chicago, 45.9mc; 10,800 square miles; 4,500,000 population.
Indiana
W45V—Evansville on the Air, Inc., Evansville, 44.5mc; 8,397 square miles; 465,000 population.
Louisiana
W45BR—Baton Rouge Broadcasting Company, Baton Rouge, 44.5mc; 8,100 square miles; 361,400 population.
Massachusetts
W43B—The Yankee Network, Boston, 44.3mc; 18,647 square miles; 5,500,000 population.
Michigan
W45D—The Evening News Association, Detroit, 44.5mc; 6,820 square miles; 2,498,000 population.
W49D—John Lord Booth, Detroit, 44.9mc; 6,800 square miles; 2,900,000 population.
New Hampshire
W39B—The Yankee Network, Mount Washington, 43.9mc; 31,000 square miles; 2,000,000 population.
New York
W71NY—Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., New York City, 47.1mc; 8,500 square miles; 12,000,000 population.
W47A—Capitol Broadcasting Company, Inc., Schenectady, 44.7mc; 6,589 square miles; 967,000 population.
W51R—Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, 45.1mc; 3,200 square miles, 585,000 population.
Ohio
W45CM—WBNS, Inc., Columbus, 44.5mc; 12,400 square miles; 1,100,000 population.
Pennsylvania
W47P—Walker-Downing Radio Corporation, Pittsburgh, 44.7mc; 8,400 square miles; 2,100,000 population.
Tennessee
W47NV—National Life & Accident Insurance Co., Nashville, 44.7mc; 16,000 square miles; 819,000 population.
Wisconsin
W55M—The Journal Company, Milwaukee, 45.5mc; 8,540 square miles; 1,522,000 population.

Commercial Stations Under Construction:

California
K31LA—Columbia Broadcasting System, Hollywood, 43.1mc; 38,000 square miles;
K37LA—Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, 43.7mc; 38,000 square miles;
K53LA—Standard Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles 45.3 mc.; 7,000 square miles;
K61LA—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Inc., Los Angeles 46.1mc.; 7,000 square miles;
K45SF—Hughes Tool Company, San Francisco 44.5mc.; 10,800 square miles;
Connecticut
W53H—The Travelers Broadcasting Service, Inc., Hartford, 45.3mc; 6,100 square miles; 1,036,400 population.
Illinois
W47C—WJJD, Inc., Chicago 44.7mc.; 10,800 square miles; 4,500,000 population.
W63C—National Broadcasting Company, Chicago 46.3mc.; 10,800 square miles; 4,500,000 population.
W67C—Columbia Broadcasting System, Chicago 46.7mc.; 10,800 square miles, 4,500,000 population.
W75C—Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, 47.5mc.; 10,950 square miles; 4,500,000 population.
W71RF—Rockford Broadcasters, Inc., Rockford 47.1mc.; 3,900 square miles; 270,000 population.
Indiana
W71SB—South Bend Tribune, South Bend 47.1mc.; 4,300 square miles; 448,000 population.
W49FW—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Fort Wayne 44.9mc; 6,100 square miles; 420,000 population.
Kentucky
W51SI—American Broadcasting Corp. of Kentucky, Lexington, 45.1mc; 6,298 square miles; 415,501 population.
Massachusetts
W67B—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Boston 46.7mc.; 6,700 square miles; 3,400,000 population.
W81SP—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Springfield 48.1mc; 2,500 square miles; 500,000 population.
Michigan
W77XL—WJIM, Inc., Lansing, 47.7mc; 3,000 square miles; 250,000 population.
W53D—WJR, The Goodwill Station, Detroit 45.3mc.; 6,800 square miles;

News in Radio

Missouri
K51L—St. Louis University, St. Louis 45.1mc; 12,000 square miles; 1,500,000 population.
K59L—Columbia Broadcasting System, St. Louis 45.9mc.; 13,000 square miles; 1,800,000 population.
K49KC—Commercial Radio Equipment Co., Kansas City 44.9mc.; 4,400 square miles;
New York
W31NY—Major Edwin H. Armstrong, Alpine (N. J.), 43.1mc 15,610 square miles; 12,200,000 population.
W35NY—Municipal Broadcasting System, New York City, 43.5mc 3,900 square miles; 11,550,274 population.
W47NY—Muzak Corporation, New York City, 44.7mc; 8,500 square miles; 10,546,481 population.
W51NY—National Broadcasting Company, New York City, 45.1mc; 8,500 square miles; 12,000,000 population.
W55NY—William G. H. Finch, New York City, 45.5mc; 8,500 square miles; 12,000,000 population.
W59NY—Interstate Broadcasting Company, New York City, 45.9mc; 8,500 square miles; 10,817,485 population.
W63NY—Marcus Loew Booking Agency, New York City, 46.3mc; 8,500 square miles; 12,000,000 population.
W67NY—Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City, 46.7mc; 8,500 square miles; 12,000,000 population.
W75NY—Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York City, 47.5mc; 8,500 square miles; 12,000,000 population.
W37A—General Electric Company, Shenectady, 45.7mc; 6,600 square miles; 968,000 population.
W49BN—Wylie B. Jones Advertising Agency, Binghamton, 44.9mc; 6,500 square miles; 256,300 population.
W63SY—Central New York Broadcasting Co., Syracuse, 46.3mc; 6,800 square miles; 600,000 population.
North Carolina
W41MM—Gordon Gray, Winston-Salem (Clingman's Dome), 44.1mc; 69,400 square miles; 4,346,000 population.
Pennsylvania
W49PH—Pennsylvania Broadcasting Company, Philadelphia, 44.9mc; 9,300 square miles; 4,214,336 population.
W53PH—Philco Broadcasting Corporation, Philadelphia, 45.3mc; 9,300 square miles; 3,850,000 population.
W67PH—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Philadelphia, 45.7mc; 9,300 square miles; 4,500,000 population.
W69PH—WCAU Broadcasting Company, Philadelphia, 46.9mc; 9,300 square miles; 3,846,651 population.
W81PH—Seaboard Radio Broadcasting Corp., Philadelphia, 48.1mc; 9,300 square miles; 3,000,000 population.
W75P—Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Pittsburgh, 47.5mc; 8,400 square miles; 2,100,000 population.
Utah
K47SL—Radio Service Corporation of Utah, Salt Lake City, 44.7mc; 623 square miles; 194,000 population.

Applications Pending On Oct. 16:

California
Hughes Productions, Inc., Los Angeles, 44.4mc; 7,315 square miles; 2,575,558 population.
Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Francisco, 43.5mc; 18,050 square miles; 1,098,612 population.
Tribune Building Company, Oakland, 46.5mc; 1,216 square miles; 1,250,000 population.
The Sun Company of San Bernardino, San Bernardino, 44.1mc; 17,101 square miles; 803,524 population.
District of Columbia
M. A. Leese Radio Corporation, Washington, 47.1mc; 5,600 square miles; 899,946 population.
Florida
Tom M. Bryan, Fort Lauderdale, 44.5mc; 2,150 square miles; 306,000 population.
Illinois
WHFC, Inc., Cicero, 46.7mc; 2,885 square miles; 3,835,000 population.
Oak Park Realty Company, Chicago, 47.9mc; 10,800 square miles; 5,030,510 population
Iowa
The Gazette Company, Cedar Rapids, 44.7mc; 7,400 square miles; 282,000 population.
Indiana
Indianapolis Broadcasting Company, Inc., Indianapolis, 45.3mc; 13,640 square miles; 1,017,471 population.
Kentucky
Ashland Broadcasting Company, Ashland, 46.1mc; 4,160 square miles; 421,990 population.
Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Co., Louisville, 45.7mc; 13,200 square miles; 1,404,320 population.
Louisiana
Alexandria Broadcasting Company, Inc., Alexandria, 44.7mc; 3,025 square miles; 116,119 population.
Maine
Portland Broadcasting System, Falmouth, 47.1mc; 3,980 square miles; 256,466 population.
Maryland
The A. S. Abell Company, Baltimore, 46.3mc; 6,040 square miles; 1,810,156 population.
The Baltimore Radio Show, Inc., Baltimore, 45.9mc; 4,980 square miles; 1,393,884 population.
Massachusetts
E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., New Bedford, 45.7mc; 1,787 square miles; 390,290 population.
Worcester Telegram Publishing Co., Inc., Worcester, 46.1mc; 10,000 square miles; 2,703,202 population.
Columbia Broadcasting System, Boston, 44.1mc; 16,230 square miles; 5,972,246 population.
Boston Edison Company, Boston, 44.7mc; 6,930 square miles; 3,075,927 population.
Michigan
James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, 46.5mc; 3,050 square miles; 2,133,811 population.
King Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Detroit, 47.3mc; 6,750 square miles; 2,674,560 population.
Federated Publications, Inc., Grand Rapids, 46.1mc; 5,300 square miles; 518,766 population.
Federated Publications, Inc., Lansing, 47.1mc; 3,820 square miles; 278,162 population.
Federated Publications, Inc., Battle Creek, 48.1mc; 4,100 square miles; 278,739 population.
King Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, 45.5mc; 4,340 square miles; 420,384 population.
Missouri
Globe-Democrat Publishing Company, St. Louis 44.7mc.; 13,083 square miles; 1,766,569 population.
The Pulitzer Publishing Company, St. Louis, 45.5mc; 11,301 square miles; 1,797,700 population.
Star-Times Publishing Company, St. Louis 44.7mc.; 12,480 square miles; 1,748,733 population.
New Hampshire
The Radio Voice of New Hampshire, Manchester 43.5mc.; 20,290 square miles; 4,260,280 population.
New Jersey
Mercer Broadcasting Company, Ewing Township 44.7mc.; 3,700 square miles; 910,000 population.
New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation, Newark 49.1mc.; 5,580 square miles; 11,194,000 population.
New York
Greater New York Broadcasting Corp., New York City 48.7mc.; 8,500 square miles; 11,431,600 population.
Frequency Broadcasting Corporation, New York City 45.9mc.; 8,500 square miles; 11,000,000 population.
Wodaam Corporation, New York City 46.7mc.; 8,500 square miles; 11,431,600 population.
Bremer Broadcasting Corporation, New York City 47.1mc.; 8,500 square miles; 11,325,000 population.
WBNX Broadcasting Company, New York City 48.3mc.; 8,730 square miles; 11,328,743 population.
FM Radio Broadcasting Company, Inc., New York City 48.3mc.; 8,600 square miles; 9,800,000 population.
Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company, New York City 48.3mc.; 8,550 square miles; 10,817,455 population.
News Syndicate Company, Inc., New York City 47.9mc.; 8,500 square miles; 11,212,416 population.
The Debs Memorial Radio Fund Inc., New York City 48.7mc.; 8,600 square miles; 12,300,000 population.
WOKO, Inc., Albany 45.1mc.; 7,164 square miles; 922,163 population.
WHEC, Inc., Rochester 44.7mc.; 3,200 square miles; 599,256 population.
North Carolina
Piedmont Publishing Company, Winston-Salem 46.7mc.; 4,600 square miles; 500,684 population.
Ohio
United Broadcasting Company, Cleveland 48.5mc; 8,420 square miles; 1,314,595 population.
William F. Maag, Jr., Youngstown 43.8 mc.; 12,304 square miles; 4,488,498 population.
Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Pittsburgh 43.9mc.; 16,100 square miles; 3,473,432 population.
Gibraltar Service Corporation, Philadelphia 46.1mc.; 9,318 square miles; 3,998,402 population.
William Penn Broadcasting Company, Philadelphia 47.3mc.; 9,352 square miles, 3,906,453 population.
Rhode Island
The Outlet Company, Providence 48.5mc.; 4,840 square miles;
Cherry & Webb Broadcasting Company, Providence 47.5mc.; 6,207 square miles; 4,230,838 population.
Texas
Amarillo Broadcasting Corporation, Amarillo 45.1mc.; 5,629 square miles; 73,734 population.
Wisconsin
Head of the Lakes Broadcasting Company, Superior 44.5mc.; 2,754 square miles; 168,153 population.
La Crosse Tribune Company, La Crosse 46.5mc.; 7,040 square miles; 244,750 population.

Finns Want Peace—But Dare Not Make It

Continued from Page 1

been most explicit in regarding Finland as their ally for the duration. The disadvantages to the Germans of a separate Russo-Finnish peace are obvious—the release of Russian divisions for service elsewhere, and the opening of the Murmansk supply route. It is understatement to say that never in the past have the Germans showed any inclination to sacrifice their interests to that of small independent countries. Germany may therefore be expected to make every effort to prevent Finland from signing a separate peace.

Nor can there be much doubt as to whether Germany is in a position to prevent this. The sending of German divisions to reenforce the northern end of the Finnish front, the Petsamo-Murmansk area, which the Finnish President, Risto Ryti, significantly omitted to mention in a recent interview—was a piece of strategic foresight on the part of the German High Command. It was intended not only to place Russia's northern all-winter outlet in Nazi hands but also effectively to cut off the only link between Finland and the outside world—just in case.

At Hitler's Mercy

Economically as well as militarily Finland is now at Germany's mercy, for Germany at short notice could either cut its food supply completely, or deliberately force reduction of the present meager rations.

It is significant to note in this connection that from the first of this month—with winter on the threshold—the present consumers' slender fat ration was cut one-fifth—from 750 to 600 grams—less than 1⅓ pounds—a month. The monthly meat ration for adults is the equivalent of 38 cents worth a month.

Position of Finns

Even though there has been little German interference in the country's internal affairs to date, and Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim still controls his army, Finnish freedom of action is confined today to an area surrounded by a high stockade where the exits are guarded by Nazi sentries.

Gradually Finland is being forced into the same position as other nations within the orbit of Hitler's "New Order."

American diplomatic efforts to get Finland out of the war, like previous American efforts to influence the policy of small Europeans, face the simple geographical fact that America is several thousand miles away while Germany is right on the ground. American diplomatic and moral pressure is promptly countered and counteracted by Nazi political and military pressure. Today, even before the Helsingfors Government has replied to Washington's questions, the Berlin reaction leaves little doubt on the Nazi attitude to any Russo-Finnish separate peace.

The Nazi View

BERLIN, Nov. 4 (AP)—"No words are sharp enough to characterize Washington's Ghetto methods whereby the Government, with gangsters at its head, in Jewish shamelessness and with pitiful dilettantism tries to tell the Finnish people what to do," said a German Foreign Office spokesman today.

He made the comment when asked about Secretary of State Cordell Hull's announcement yesterday that the United States Government had advised Finland it runs the danger of losing American friendship if it pursues its war with Russia.

"The Government of a democracy dares approach the Government of another democracy, which is neither Nazi nor an adherent to the tri-power pact, and say 'you take your troops back,' and dares intimate that if Finland does not acquiesce England will be prevailed upon to declare war," the spokesman continues.

"This is not a Finland affair alone. It concerns all Europe.

"The importance of this American attempt on Europe cannot be underestimated. All Europe will arise in moral indignation against these lying, perverted gangster methods. America's demand is an act without parallel in Europe's political history.

"The reply by the Finnish news agency is refreshing and inspiring. This agency of the people of only 3,500,000 dares respond to the arrogant notification by a Government with gangsters at its head, that a reply will be given if and when it pleases Finland."

Russian Workers To Help Speed Up Output in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Plan to bring a Russian workers delegation to Britain to stimulate production was disclosed by Sir Walter Citrine, British trade unions leader, on his return from a mission to Russia.

In a visit to two Russian factories, Sir Walter said he found that their workers—of whom 65 per cent in one and 75 per cent in the other were women—had achieved "remarkable records" in stepping up production.

The British Labor Mission made the 500-mile journey to Kuibyshev, the Soviet's branch capital, with British Ambassador Sir Stafford Cripps and existed chiefly on hot water, bread and cheese for four and a half days of travel, he related.

Britain Launches First Concrete Ship

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 4

The Evening Standard reported today that Britain is building concrete merchant ships similar to those built by the United States during the World War to meet the shipping shortage.

Designed by Sir Owen Williams, the first vessel of 4,000 tons, with a carrying capacity of 2,000 tons, has been launched and soon will be ready for service.

The designer said he had to solve the problem of keeping the ship from cracking in heavy seas—a fault which characterized concrete vessels during the last war.

U. S. Naval Tanker Torpedoed

Continued from Page 1

is seen as an astute piece of timing by the Administration since this latest example of German disregard for American sensibilities coincides with the important Senate debate on revision of the Neutrality Act.

The impact of the Robin Moor incident will be heightened, it is expected, by the simultaneous disclosure of the probable loss of 95 Americans aboard the Reuben James. It was at first believed that the destroyer carried 126 men, the normal complement for a vessel of this size and type, but the Navy Department indicates that there were 142 officers and men aboard.

"Piracy" Assailed

The sinking of the Reuben James, like the torpedoing of the destroyers Kearny and Greer, and the attacks upon American merchantment, have been officially characterized by this country as piracy.

There is no indication, however, that American protests or threats have succeeded in turning Germany from what many persons believe has now become unrestricted warfare against American naval and merchant craft.

It is against just such incidents as these and to increase the protection afforded the vessels carrying vital war materials to the Allies that the United States has decided to build 50 new type convoy escort vessels for the British Navy.

Although the design of the new ship has not been announced, the cost of each is placed at $6,000,000, thus indicating that it may well be a small-scale destroyer. It will be equipped with submarine listening devices depth charge apparatus, and defensive and offensive armament.

All 50 will be built at Navy Yards—24 at Mare Island, Calif., 12 at Boston, 8 at Puget Sound, Wash., and 6 at Philadelphia. The Navy expects that two a month will be produced when construction reaches full stride next year.

The decision to build the 50 special type craft is believed to indicate that the Navy has finally decided, when necessary, to defer construction of its largest ships to rush production of those more easily and quickly built. This decision is seen as inevitable in the present case since the country's available shipbuilding facilities are already taxed to the limit. Deferment of some large ship construction will be accompanied by the erection of new shipbuilding facilities.

The new ship is seen as the naval counterpart of the 1,900-ton Sea Otter—an easily-constructed freighter which this country hopes to turn out in vast numbers.

Particular interest is being aroused here by the American warning to Finland to accept the Soviet Union's offer of peace negotiations or run the risk of forfeiting America's friendship both now and after the war.

Astute Move Seen

This warning is seen as an astute diplomatic move designed both to bolster the morale of the Russian people and Government and to cause embarrassment in Berlin. This country is also believed to entertain the hope that, even if Finland does not find it possible to seek peace with Russia because of German pressure, the American warning will succeed in diminishing Finland's enthusiasm for the fight thereby relieving a portion of the pressure upon the hard-pressed Red armies.

Press reports from the German capital indicate that the American suggestion was angrily received by the German Government with newspapers declaring that separate peace by Finland is impossible. The German reaction is held to lend some support to a growing belief in Washington that this country's immense international prestige can be used still more effectively in an effort to spread dissention among Germany's satellites.

Germans in New Sea Drive?

Continued from Page 1

same way that Nazi land tanks can whistle up aircraft when they are needed to blast out a pathway.

Catapulted Fighters Used

Temporarily the heavy long-range bomber with which the Nazis have been giving great trouble to trans-Atlantic shipping has had a setback, very largely owing to the installation of catapulted fighters on merchantmen, and various other improved methods of defense.

The Nazis have offset this development by increasing the number of submarines functioning in more westerly waters beyond the range of British air sweeps, and at the same time making use of the aerial torpedo.

Torpedo carriers can fly some 500 miles from their bases to launch an attack, and the character of it permits them to profit by a cover screen of low clouds that sometimes overlies hundreds of miles of the Atlantic at this time of year.

Sound location on ships is always difficult owing to inevitable disturbances, and the aim of a torpedo-carrying plane is suddenly to sweep down almost to the water level, drop its missile and soar away into concealment.

Formerly such an attack was rendered particularly effective because the guns aboard ship could not be depressed sufficiently to bring fire to bear on the attacker.

Today this problem has been dealt with, and the work of the long-range Nazi bomber made a great deal harder by fighters carried on ships, by the fitting of small barrage balloons to keep the enemy at a distance, and by other expedients.

Meanwhile the greater immediate menace is the submarine, against which, according to reports cabled back to this country, the British are using a new and highly devastating form of depth charge.

Part of the technique in combating the renewed Nazi submarine drive is to seek out and destroy their supply ships, which, if daring enough, can maintain a striking force a long way from the nearest shore bases. Some while ago the British were picking these off in great style.

Busy Near White Sea

It is an integral part of the Nazis' Russian campaign that their submarines should prevent the Soviet and Britain getting the goods they must have in order to win the war, and U-boats have been busy up in the region of the White Sea—operating presumably from Norwegian bases.

While the submarines now following one another into action from production and assembly points, dispersed to avoid RAF bombing, are of impressive quality, the crews as a whole are thought to have deteriorated somewhat in fighting character and capability. Anyway more prisoners are taken now than earlier.

There is also considerable evidence to support the belief that the Nazi U-boats are operating nearer to United States shores, perhaps as part of the new indiscriminate war on American-escorted convoys.

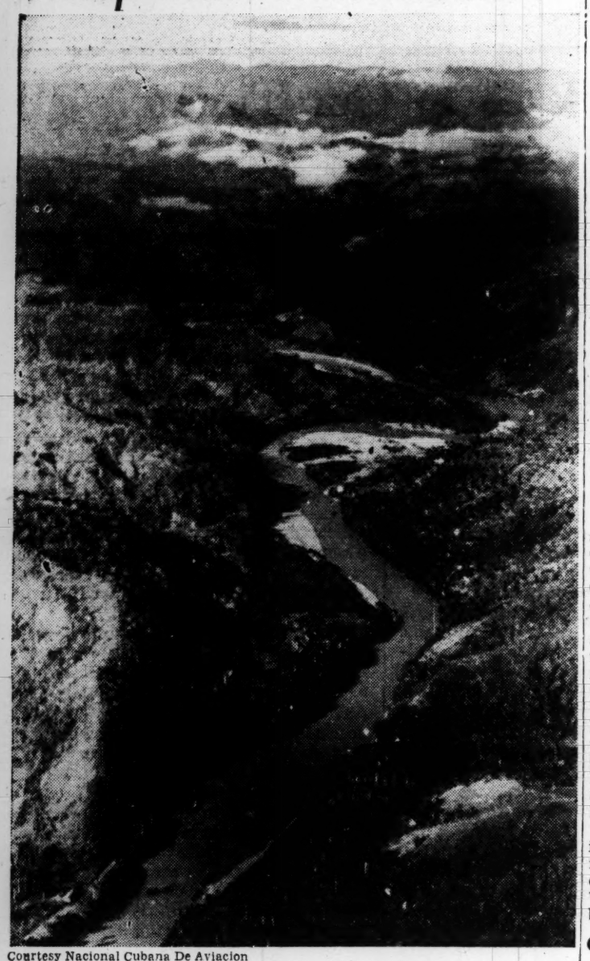
Hitherto there have been indications that Nazi submarine captains were instructed to leave such ships alone. Now it is apparent that the Germans are going out of their way to attack these ships.

Brazil Buys Eight Italian Cargo Ships

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Brazilian Merchant Marine Commission and the Bank of Brazil have reached an agreement with the Italian Government for the purchase of eight Italian merchant ships totaling 46,000 tons which have been in Brazilian harbors since Italy's entry into the war, according to informed sources.

Settlement will be made after the war, it was said, with the bulk of the payment made in Brazilian goods. Brazil already has bought two Finnish ships and is negotiating for six Danissh ships, refuged in its harbors. The Italian ships reported purchased are the Pampano, Teresa, Laura Lauro, Augusta, Liana, Librato, Auctoritas and Aequitas.

Atop Pearl of the Antilles



Courtesy Nacional Cubana De Aviacion

An Air View of Historical Toa River

As seen en route from Santiago to Baracoa, with the Toa range in the distance.

Trips Over Island of Cuba More and More in Demand

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With increasing number of Americans making the journey to Havana, Cuba, there is today the demand for various tours on and "over" the Island. But trips to the excellent beaches near the Capital are exceptionally popular and the motor journey to Santiago finds many Americans stopping over in this interesting city.

An air trip over Cuba, however, is one which more and more travelers are enjoying. For instance, the air journey from Santiago de Cuba to the coastal settlement of Baracoa reveals scenery which otherwise would never be seen by the tourist. From an altitude of about 3,000 feet the Toa River and the Toa Range are clearly seen.

The Toa River is a historical stream in that Grand Admiral Christopher Columbus, upon returning from Point Maisi to Honey Cove of Porto Santo, in what today is Baracoa, saw the Toa River and was amazed at its size and the strength of its current. The River follows a course 110 miles long from Cabezada at Dos Brazos, near Guantanamo, to its mouth at Porto Canes, in Toa County. It is the largest river in the region. It is navigable, as the Indians use it for communication between their villages and Guantanamo, thence to Santiago and other sections of the Province.

Baracoa is an attraction in itself if for no other reason than for the fact that it is one of the oldest continuous settlements of the New World. It was founded by Columbus in 1514.

Clipper Cruise

Planning a flying clipper cruise to Rio is almost as easy as working out a transcontinental journey. All formalities are simplified and expert attendants are at your beck and call aloft and aground. Of course, a passport and visa are required, prior to departure, the latter being obtainable without charge from any Brazilian consulate upon submission of an unexpired passport, three photographs in addition to passport photo, and a letter certifying that the applicant is a bona fide tourist. The free baggage allowance of 66 pounds is sufficient for two large bags full of clothing and accessories, plus a small handbag of items. Topcoats, cameras, and the like may be carried as hand effects and are not included in baggage weights. The money situation is easily solved by carrying American Express Travelers Cheques which are honored in any South American country at the current rate of exchange. The months of October, November, and December in Rio correspond to the spring and early summer of most parts of the United States, and are quite warm enough for comfortable ocean bathing.

Memorial Fete

On Nov. 19, Alamogordo, N. M., center of one of the State's most popular recreational areas, will pay homage to Cabeza de Vaca, the first white man to explore what is now the American Southwest. The site of the memorial service will be 30 miles south of Alamogordo where in 1536 Cabeza de Vaca and his three companions left a following of Indians to begin the trek into the Rio Grande Valley. The celebration is being sponsored by the Alamogordo Rotary Club. The evening's program will pay tribute to New Mexico's first explorer, his route, and the results of his journey.

Bermuda Shells

If you are going to Bermuda this winter, save a little space in your bag for the shells you'll be bound to collect. For, thanks to construction of the new U. S. bases, an abundance of tropical shells can be found along the coral sands in certain areas. Shell hunting began in Bermuda two years ago when Bermudian dredges deepened the channel of Flatts Inlet and pumped great quantities of sand into the fields near Shelly Bay. The supply of shells here, however, was soon exhausted but similar dredging operations on Longbird Island have provided an unlimited supply. While visitors usually keep them for souvenirs, Bermudians fashion attractive and useful articles from these shells.

First Snow Fall

Snow has started to fall in the mountains of Washington State and the winter sport devotees in that area are busy waxing their skis and putting other equipment in shape for the first real frolic of the year. Washington, it has been proved, is one of the most ski-minded States in the Union. Reliable Government estimates show that of 600,000 skiers in the United States, 60,000, or 10 per cent, live in Washington. While Seattle has recorded no snow in the past three years, skiing areas are only two hours away. In fact, there are at least 40 developed ski regions within short driving distance from Seattle. Ski trains are operated by the Milwaukee Railroad each Sunday of the winter months from Seattle and Tacoma to the Snoqualmie Ski Bowl, 60 miles east of Seattle. Daily busses accommodate the throngs to Paradise Inn at Mt. Rainier.

New Seaplane Base in Hawaii Spurs Island's Air Advance

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Commercial aviation in Hawaii is experiencing a period of accelerated expansion.

Preliminary work has begun on the new Keehi (Key-ay-hee) seaplane base near Honoluiu harbor. This giant airport, which is expected to cost about $5,000,000, has been planned to serve as a great international airbase to accommodate airliners from all countries of the Pacific Rim.

It will adjoin an equally commodious land plane base large enough to accommodate the substratosphere ships.

Indicative of the thoroughness with which the aviation experts in Hawaii are planning for the future is the model airport developed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority engineers. This model, built to exact scale, has even made allowances for club rooms, restaurants, and hotel accommodations in Honolulu's airport of the future.

Two recent developments emphasize the increasing importance of commercial aviation to the Territory.

First has been the establishment by Pan American Airways of a new clipper service which has doubled the number of flights between Hawaii and the mainland.

Second is the recent arrival of three new Douglas transport planes which will double the number of passenger accommodations in air travel between the Islands.

The fact that the Douglas transports are land planes also marks a new departure, a new development in the progress of aviation in Hawaii.

Up until these planes made their recent record-breaking flight from Oakland, Calif., to Honolulu, all planes in commercial service between the Islands had been Sikorsky amphibians. All takeoffs are from land bases, but the amphibians have been used because they are designed to make a water landing, if necessary.

Purchase by Inter-Island Airways, Ltd., of the new landplanes in Hawaii of the theory that seaplanes or amphibians should be used for over-water travel. Decision to add land planes to the Inter-Island fleet is in line with plans by Pan American Airways to use substratosphere land planes for the trans-Pacific service as soon as defense production allows the planes to be developed for this purpose.

Plane Numbers Explained

The American public, which is reading with increasing frequency such seemingly cabalistic symbols as B-17E, P-40 and A-20 on its military airplanes, may perhaps wonder whether there is any rhyme or reason for these markings.

There is, of course, for these markings are the Army Air Force's method of identifying the planes and their missions. For example:

A is for Attack Bomber (i.e., Douglas A-20-A);

B is for Bombardment (i.e., Martin B-26);

C is for Cargo Transport (i.e., Lockheed C-56);

FM is for Fighter (multiplace) (i.e., Bell FM-1A);

O is for Observation (i.e., Stinson O-49);

P is for Pursuit (i.e., Curtiss P-40);

T is for Trainer (i.e., Stearman PT-13B).

In addition, the Air Force uses F of Photographic, G for Autogiro, PB for Pursuit (biplace), not to be confused with the Navy's PB for Patrol Bomber.

The number after the type indicates the model number (Lockheed P-38, Bell P-39). The letter after the number indicates improvements or refinements in design (i. e., Boeing B-17E is the fifth model of the now famous "Flying Fortress").

When an "X" appears before the designation letter it means that the ship is an experimental model. When the experimental ship is approved and a number ordered the "X" becomes "Y." When a design is obsolete and no more to be manufactured the prefix "Z" is placed before the model number.

Bomber Pilots Buy Cubs

While hubby is flying those bombers across the Atlantic, wifey is out building up her flying time.

This form of recreation for wives whose husbands may be absent for days on over-ocean flying missions was disclosed by the visit of two bomber ferry pilots recently to the Piper plant in Lock Haven, Pa., to pick up two air cruisers they had recently purchased.

The bomber ferry pilots reported many small planes in use in England—Home Guard training, ferrying women pilots from field to field to pick up new planes to fly from the factory and small parts shipments which relieve larger ships for more important work.

GARDENING

Seeds to Plant in the Fall

Have you ever noticed how much sturdier self-sown seedlings are than those grown from seed planted in the spring? There's a reason. Fall planting will insure the success of many annuals and perennials which give but an indifferent account of themselves when planted at the usual time—in spring. Observing that this was so, I started sowing snapdragon and China aster seeds in the fall. The difference between plants so grown and those started early in the house was truly amazing. Also, I have discovered that plants from fall-sown seeds are much less apt to damp off than spring-sown ones; and they will bloom several weeks earlier than the latter.

Following my success with asters and snapdragons, I experimented with others: petunias, nicotianas—both red and white—annual larkspur, annual candytuft, nemophila, and annual poppies, including California poppies. Incidentally, the seed of all poppies should be scattered over very fine soil, then pressed down firmly with a board. To continue: you may also successfully plant in the tutumn, cosmos, bachelor button, Chinese forget-me-not, calendula, dianthus in variety, calliopsis, gypsophila, and morning glory.

To my way of thinking, there is only one time of year to plant sweet peas, and that is in the fall. And not only sweet peas. I know a woman farmer who always plants her garden peas at that time and is picking peas weeks ahead of her neighbors the following June! To return to sweet peas: I have found that the black-seeded varieties seem to respond to fall planting a bit better than the white-seeded kinds. Just why this is so, I do not know. A carefully prepared trench should be made. Dig it deep—about two feet—and fill in the bottom to a depth of ten or twelve inches with well-rotted cow manure; and be sure that it is very well rotted. Cover this with good soil and plant the seeds about four inches deep. Mulch heavily after the ground freezes. This mulch must be removed as early in the spring as possible, however—much earlier than the mulch from other borders. A light snow, should it come, will not injure the plants, as they are very hardy.

While so far, we have considered annuals only, there are some perennials which give a better account of themselves when planted in the fall. Sweet William, for instance, hollyhock, and columbine are some that I have tried successfully.

Important Precaution

There is one all-important fact to bear in mind in regard to fall planting of all flower seeds; and that is that they must be planted late—after a few light frosts and before the ground actually freezes. In the latitude of Philadelphia this will probably be in mid-November; a little earlier for more northern latitudes. If planted too early, the seeds will germinate during the warm days of Indian Summer which, of course, must be prevented. The seed should lie dormant in the ground until spring when it will start into growth long, long before you could sow seeds outdoors at that time of year.

Last, though by no means least, there is one more reason for planting seeds in the fall—one that every true gardener will appreciate. This work can be done at leisure during the autumn days; and one task will be eliminated from that rush of work with which every one who gardens, even moderately, finds himself confronted with the coming of the first warm days of spring.

Ethel M. Eaton

A Tuesday Feature

Hawaiian Promise

Honolulu's Airport of the Future

Karl A. Sinclair, airport engineer for the Territory of Hawaii, examines a model of the land and sea plane base designed for Honolulu by Civil Aviation Authority, engineers.

N. Y. Attorney Heads Keep Out of War Group

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—John F. Finerty, New York City attorney, has been elected National Chairman of the Keep America Out of War Congress, it was announced by the Honorary Chairman, Oswald Garrison Villard.

Mr. Finerty, a member of the National Executive Boards of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Workers Defense League, succeeds John T. Flynn, now Chairman of the New York Chapter of the America First Committee. Mr. Flynn resigned June 5.

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The Home Forum

Mrs. Jubbit and the Uniform

MOST PEOPLE would have said it was no concern of Mrs. Jubbit's; but I knew I could do nothing which would not, sooner or later, pass through the close mesh of her scrutiny. School reopening brings it back to me. I was about to enter on my first year at Greystones. The Headmistress had sent me a hectographed drawing of the school dress, which caused my guardian considerable perplexity. The tunic, it was stipulated, should have three box-pleats in front and three in back, a yoke and shoulder-straps, and must not touch the floor "in a kneeling position." It must, moreover, be made of stout navy serge. There was also a picture of the required hat, a straw sailor, with a wide, stiff brim, and a striped band with our somewhat gruesome town coat of arms woven in the center of it.

Having studied Greystones girls for a long time, at a respectful distance, I was familiar with the uniform and readily explained what the drawings meant. "Hm!" was the response; and I gathered that it referred probably to the consequent bills. It was not long, however, before the "stout navy serge" was selected from a piece half woven in the loom, at the local shed; a piece which was due for the shrinkers in a day or two, and would return, smooth and perfect, to Tom in the warehouse.

"That will never wear out," Tom declared proudly, reading the loom card, telling the kind of yarn in warp and weft, and the number of picks, or threads, to an inch. I told him I was going to Greystones, and he responded in the proper manner by saying: "Ee, thou passed t' examination, then?" I nodded complacently.

"That's grand, lass," he exclaimed. "How old art thou now?"

"Eleven, Tom."

"That's champion!" he said; and I went out, through the mending-room, hoping Mrs. Binns would see me and offer me a piece of her treacle toffee. She might not have noticed me, she was so busy, had I not stopped at her mending table and said: "Good-morning, Mrs. Binns. How are you?"

"Ee, I'm very well, thanks, love," she answered, with a smile that was beautiful in spite of her solitary tooth. "How is it thou'rt not at school?"

"I've left Plum Street."

"Oh?"

"Yes, I'm going to Greystones."

"Ee, thou never says, love," said Mrs. Binns wonderingly. "Now isn't that grand? I always say there's naught like schooling. If I'd only 'ad a bit o' schoolin meself, I tell our Jim, I'd never 'ave married 'im."

"Wouldn't you, Mrs. Binns?"

"Ee, I don't think so. But he tells me I might 'ave done worse."

Having reached this satisfactory conclusion, she handed me a piece of the toffee I had been waiting for and bade me "good-morning" as I went upon my way.

* * *

Mrs. Jubbit was not so ready to believe in my good fortune. It was two weeks later, when the subject of Greystones came up before her kitchen fire. I was on my way home from the dressmaker, who had fitted me for my new uniform; and I flourished the drawing with its three box pleats back and front.

"Ee!" said Mrs. Jubbit, and she had a way of saying "Ee!" to mean anything she wished it to mean. It could be an expression of pure delight, of bitter scorn, of mild surprise, or, as now, of doubt and suspicion.

"What color?" she asked sharply.

"Navy blue."

"But there isn't any top, and it's got no sleeves," she complained, eying me sternly and clutching the paper just as it started to slide off her lap into the fender.

"It's a tunic," I explained, "and you wear a blouse to it."

"Haven't you a belt or a sash for it?"

* * *

I hastened to say that there would be a girdle, red or green, according to which side I took. What did I mean? "Which side?" she pursued.

"In games, you know, hockey and basketball."

"As if childer couldn't get mucky enough laiking pieball and hopscotch around home, without such things in school!"

She wished to know who had picked out the cloth, and had no criticism to offer concerning Tom's choice. He would know, of course. "I only hope," she remarked severely, "your frock's going to be longer nor them I see about town. Girt lasses, going on fifteen, with frocks up to their knees."

"It has to be above my knees," I confessed timidly. "Look at the drawing. It says it must not touch floor in kneeling position. You see, Mrs. Jubbit, it's our gymnasium costume as well."

"Ee, I never did!" she murmured, almost in despair, as if folk never would learn sense. She sat for a moment in silence, then added, shaking her head: "All I can say is, lass, I hope thou learns summat useful."

"Oh, I shall, Mrs. Jubbit," I assured her. "I'm going to have algebra and French and physics and Latin and chemistry."

"That's champion," she mocked, "and just fancy! Thou can't turn a stocking heel."

* * *

There seemed no point in telling Mrs. Jubbit I had passed my examination. She would not be impressed. I was a disappointment to her with my knitting.

The school hat-band, with its gory symbol of martyrdom in the coat of arms, left Mrs. Jubbit unmoved. She granted that the shield might look all right on trams and waterworks, but not "on childer's 'ats." I felt I could bear no more. Accustomed as I was to Mrs. Jubbit's correcting tongue, my new school outfit was a matter of both pride and awe. As I started for the door, the clock struck five.

"Our Alice will be coming to her tea soon," said Mrs. Jubbit, and I knew she would be deeply hurt if I did not remain. So I sat down again, while she fetched a currant loaf, some cheese, and a pot of jam from the cellar-head.

"Thou'rt a big lass, now," she said to me, spreading the tablecloth. I agreed.

"And a frock above thy knees!" she remarked. At that point, she chanced to glance at a portrait of the royal family which had hung above her sofa for years.

"Princess Mary never wore a frock above her knees," she added significantly.

"But, Mrs. Jubbit, the fashion's changed."

* * *

"Fashion or no fashion," she retorted, "decent is decent. If Princess Mary was going to Greystones, would the Queen let her wear anything as disgraceful as that drawing of thine?" Earnestly she studied the family group, the King and Queen in conventional garments, Princess Mary in her modest dress, and the young princes in their sailor suits. "There," she concluded, "that's what I call style. And I dare say it's right good cloth an' all."

Fortunately, the parkin began to smell hot and spicy, and she rushed to remove some of the heat from under the oven. "Our Alice" came home, and the discussion of my uniform ceased. I knew in my heart that eventually Mrs. Jubbit would modify her views. The morning I started, in all my new clothes, to take my place in the first form at Greystones, she was outside her cottage to wish me well as I went by. I heard her say to her daughter: "Ee, but she looks right smart, doesn't she? I do like them uniforms, I do." At the foot of the lane, I turned to look back. She was still waving her hand.

PEARL STRACHAN

No Time for Poets

"Let us now be practical!"
the gentleman did say.
"With the theoretical
the lyrical
the mystical
away—away!
Let us down to solid facts,
let us grapple with brass tacks:
this no time for idle play
of pretty superfluity:
we must look Reality
in the face today!"

I think I heard
a moment after
the last pragmatical
boomed-out word
an aery din,
a sort of royal and easy laughter.
From higher than bird,
higher than topmost
moons and suns,
I think I heard
that vast and immemorial host
of knowing ones.

I think I saw old Chaucer grin.

DORIS PEEL

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Q P-2

Amateur Archaeology In England

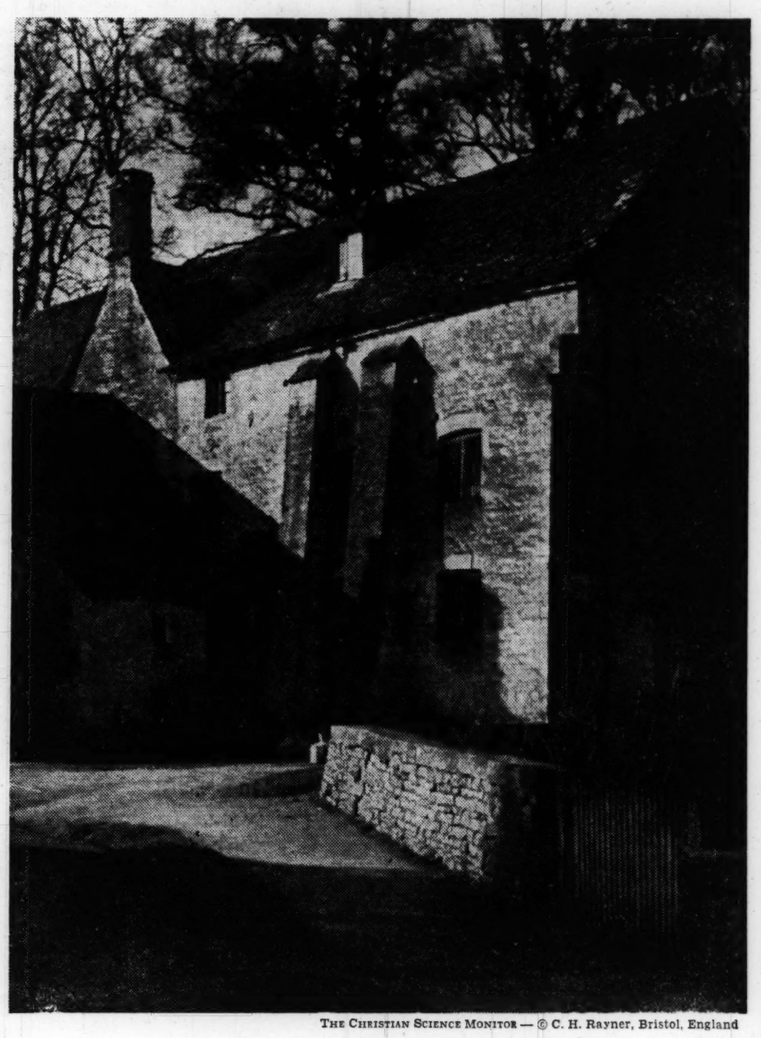
THIS ROMAN VILLA was buried between five and six feet deep. How was it discovered? A bus driver noticed some odd bricks and tiles thrown out in laying a water main. He picked up one or two and gave them to a friend, who in turn passed them on, until an archaeologist recognized them for Roman work. Explorations were started, and results came quickly. Almost every pit sunk struck a wall. When I arrived, the main walls were plotted and many of them partially laid bare; in one place a small square of red tessellated pavement was revealed, while at the northern extremity of the site a fine small bath had been completely excavated.

When we got down to the last two feet or so the excitement began. Inch by inch, walls were freed of earth and rubbish, doorways were found; one fine specimen complete with cut-out notches to take the posts. We found three floor levels in the main living room of the villa, the top one the most recent, made of rough stuff thrown down in the degenerate days of Romano-British building. Below that, after two or three inches of rubbish and soil, lay another floor, rough, too, though in a slightly better state than the top one. Finally, there was the original floor of the room.

On each of these three floors we found treasure. Can you imagine what it feels like when the trowel in your earth-stained fingers lays bare a tell-tale patch of brilliant dark green—the verdigris that has formed round a copper coin? Gently you rub it clean and there in your hand lies a lovely fat solid-looking piece from the mint of Antoninus Pius, showing him in all his double-chinned, be-laurelled arrogance.

Not only coins did we find but brooches, necklaces, bone hairpins, and a lovely little bronze pin with the head in the form of a finely modelled hand. Much of the stuff was around the foot of a small pedestal towards one corner of the main room, and we came to the conclusion that it must have been a votive shrine. Gradually the history of the place was built up. The coins gave the date—it had been built about 100 A. D., had stood for some two hundred and fifty years, and had been burnt to the ground, probably by Saxon raiders. We found the fine tessellated courtyard worn down in the center to half its original thickness, but so perfect still that rain water stood about on it. The hypocaust had almost all fallen in, and the whole north-eastern and eastern extremities of the villa were lost forever, washed away by a small stream, or demolished during the building of the road close by.

Yes, hard though the work was and dirty . . . it was good fun. Among the helpers, in addition to the bus driver, were a public school boy, an insurance clerk, a well-known politician's secretary and the village school boys. —From "We Dig Up History," by a Novice (E. M. B.) in *The Countryman*, 1941.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © C. H. Rayner, Bristol, England

ARLINGTON MILL, BIBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND

It Was a Fine Farm

LUKE LIKED not only the house, but the long shed which linked it with the barn itself and the cows swaying lazily inside it, chewing, the dust specks whirled into a rainbow by a stream of sunshine, the scent of the hay, and the look of the rafters hung with cobwebs. He always spent a good deal of time in shed and barn on stormy days. He liked the big cellar, too, the whitewashed dairy and pans of milk and cream, the glass jars on the shelves, the apple-bin, the arch for the potatoes, the cupboard for rubber boots and overshoes, and the pitch-black cider cellar with its two long rows of dusty barrels. . . .

Luke liked the yard. It sloped down gently from step to driveway. Small children were always sliding there; late years they were Bess's Pete and Tommy and before long now the little one—Julie—would be out on her sled whenever Bess brought her home in winter. . . . The maples Big Luke had planted as a little boy made a sturdy row all the way between the house and the lane. The small buildings—ice-house, carriage-house, rigging shed, and hencoops—closed in the square, making it secure against the winds which sometimes came up from the ocean beyond the ridge and swept the fields as if to tear a man's eyes from their sockets. It was a fine, snug yard the year around.

A fine farm, too; sixty acres of it, the biggest in the township, including the pasture and home woodlot. It had its own brook, mill-privilege, mill and pond, its maple orchard, walnut grove, and cranberry ditches, its hills and meadows. Strawberries and mushrooms in the meadows, blueberries in the pasture, ivory plums along the fences; good steady soil well cleared of stone as the walls which inclosed it testified. There was everything here which a man could ask for except health to enjoy it and a way of earning money to put into its improvement. Luke had both.—From "Neighbor to the Sky," by GLADYS HASTY CARROLL. (New York: Macmillan.)

MOONLIGHT? It must have been moonlight. No sun could have produced so theatrical an effect or have thrown such mystic shadows. Sunlight has sound and movement; it sings, it dances, it quivers with life. But moonlight is still and silent, resting strangely on its object. The sun draws color from a stone, but the moon lays her own unnatural hue on everything. The sun will set voices singing and feet dancing, but the moon makes whispering lips and feet that pass on tiptoe.

There are dreams around the old stone mill, dreams at the windows and behind the chimney-stack; and where the pathway opens to the sky, Night stands motionless, holding her breath as if in wonderment.

Fred i vore Dage

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DER ER NOGLE Spørgsmaal, som i Dag interesserer Menneskeheden i det store og hele, og de lyder: Hvori bestaar den sande Fred, og hvorledes opnaar man denne attraaværdige mentale Tilstand? Er det muligt at føle Fred midt under et fysisk Uvejr? Eller kan vi være rolige og uforfærdede, medens Krigens ødelæggende Kræfter raser hen over Verden? Svaret er: "Ja". En Erkendelse af sand aandelig Fred er mulig selv under saadanne Forhold.

En Gang befandt Kristi Jesu Disciple sig ombord paa et lille Skib paa den galilæiske Sø. Det var vanskeligt for dem at ro, for "Vinden var dem imod" (Markus-Evangeliet 6:48). Og Kristus Jesus kom til dem vandrende paa den oprørte Sø og sagde (6:50): "Værer frimodige, det er mig, frygter ikke!" Øjeblikkelig lagde Vinden sig. Atter en Gang havde Vej-Viseren til Disciplenes Forbavselse og Undren bevist, at Gud, det gode, er den eneste Magt.

Lovet være Gud, at ogsaa vi vil kunne opleve denne samme Fred i vore Dage. Gennem Aabenbaringen af Kristen Videnskab vil alle kunne følge Kristi Jesu Eksempel. Bibelen og Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mary Baker Eddy, aabenbarer Guds Almagt og Allestedsnærvær; og naar man anvender denne Sandhed, udjævner den ikke blot personlige Vanskeligheder, men hjælper med til at helbrede en krigshærget Verden. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, S. 279): "Lydighed mod det første af de ti Bud—'Du maa ikke have andre Guder end mig'—er nok til at standse al Strid. Gud er det guddommelige Sind. Heraf følger: Om alle Folkeslag havde eet Sind, vilde Freden herske. Gud er Fader, uendelig, og denne store Sandhed vil, naar den forstaas i sin guddommelige Metafysik, stadfæste Menneskets Broderskab, vil gøre Ende paa Krig og demonstrere 'Fred paa Jorden! i Mennesker Velbehag'."

Kan nogen med Grund tvivle paa, at Verden vilde frelses fra den Krig, de dødelige i Øjeblikket udkæmper, hvis Menneskene i Fællesskab vilde stræbe efter at se det virkelige Menneske som Guds Lignelse i Stedet for at godkende Misundelsens, Stridens, Forvirringens og det ondes sataniske Suggestioner som Sandhed? Men den gamle Orden erstattes hurtigt af den nye guddommelige Orden, som Kristen Videnskab aabenbarer. Under den uendelige Kærligheds Herredømme er der for evigt stadfæstet et uløseligt Slægtskab mellem det virkelige Menneske og hans guddommelige Princip, Gud. Guddommelig Videnskab har stillet det onde blot og paavist dets Uvirkelighed og Magtesløshed. Vi maa bevise den aandelige Sandhed i Guds Almagt og paa virksomste Maade hjælpe at fremme Verdensfreden, efterhaanden som vi i stigende Grad erkender og bekræfter Sandheden i Kristen Videnskab og saaledes tilintetgør den materielle Sansnings Fabler.

Denne Videnskab aabenbarer Gud som uendelig god, den alvise, alkærlige Fader-Moder, Sind, og det virkelige Menneske som helt ud aandelig og udødelig, det guddommelige Sinds Idé eller Manifestation. Vi vil faa Fred i vor Tid, naar vi har overvundet Had med Kærlighed, erstattet Frygt med Tillid til Sandheden, ombyttet onde Tanker med aandelige Ideer og saaledes paa Kristi Jesu Maade besejret Vildfarelserne i det menneskelige Sind. Velsignet vil vi være, naar vort Liv giver Udtryk for den Fred, som er Frugten af Sejr over Synd ved en Forstaaelse af guddommelig Kærlighed og af vort sande Slægtskab med Gud. Dette er den Fred, som Kristus Jesus talte om, da han sagde (Johannes-Evangeliet 14:27): "Fred efterlader jeg eder, min Fred giver jeg eder; . . . Eders Hjerte forfærdes ikke og forsage ikke!"

En Kristen Videnskab-Studerende følte sig tilskyndet til at foretage et bestemt Skridt, hvorved der tilsyneladende intet vilde være at vinde, men alt at tabe. Da han nu skulde til at gøre, hvad der under Omstændighederne syntes at være nærmest ved det rigtige, holdt han fast ved den bibelske Forjættelse (Esajas's Bog 26:3): "Du vil bevare ham i fuldkommen Fred, hvis Sind er fast, thi han stoler paa dig" [Eng. Bibel]. Gentagne Gange havde denne Mand ført Bevis for, at ingen ond Magt kunde skade ham, naar han stadig holdt sine Tanker fast ved den store Sandhed, at Gud, det gode, er almægtig, og at det virkelige Menneske kun er lydig mod Aand. Dette er, hvad Kristen Videnskab lærer, og ved at holde sig til denne Sandhed havde han opnaaet en Fred i sit Sind, som nu gjorde det muligt for ham at betragte ubehagelige Oplevelser med den dybe, afgjorte Ro, som overvinder Vildfarelsen, og til sidst at opleve det synlige Bevis paa, at det Skridt, han havde foretaget, var det rigtige.

Der er en Trøst for Menneskeheden i saadanne Beviser, der klart tilkendegiver, at den Fred, som er baseret paa en Forstaaelse af Guds Althed, aldrig kan gaa tabt. Som Mrs. Eddy skriver i Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog (S. 506): "Den rolige og ophøjede Tanke eller aandelige Opfattelse er fredfyldt". Det er muligt at opnaa en saadan Fred i vor Tid og i alt, hvad vi Mennesker oplever.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Silvery Harvest

NOW THE WILD YAM in the woods has torn open its tropical papery pod, and from its fine symmetry upon the immemorial plan of three, the seeds escape. Old warty milkweed pods, silvering from their summer greeny purple, split open now, and a glistening mass of down around the flat brown seeds emerges between the valves. The goldenrod is a turret of inflorescence in fulvous and gray tones; a breath of winter wind will bring the cobweb castle down. The heads of the cotton-grass, that is no grass, but a sedge, fleck the horizontal scenery of the bog with their great puffy tufts, some white, some brown, borne on very tall slim culms, delicately and disdainfully above the burned-out peat. Summer's prettiness is gone to seed, and become beauty.

Beauty, great beauty, is for me the fitting of the object to its use, the truth of things. And the truth about this season is that now the very birds are in their winter molt; the colors of the little mammals' fur are one with the bronze and silver of the wood, and that, happily, in the fields the flowers have gone to seed.—From "An Almanac for Moderns," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (New York: Putnam.)

Peace In Our Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

QUESTIONS which today interest humanity at large are: What constitutes true peace, and how is this desirable mental state to be attained? Is it possible to be at peace in the midst of a physical storm? Or can we be calm and unafraid while destructive forces of war trample over the world? The answer is, "Yes." True spiritual peace is possible of realization even in situations such as these.

Once the disciples of Christ Jesus were in a small ship on the Sea of Galilee. They had difficulty in rowing, for "the wind was contrary unto them" (Mark 6:48). And Christ Jesus came to them walking on the troubled sea, and saying (6:50), "Be of good cheer: it is I; be not afraid." Immediately the wind ceased. The Way-shower had once again, to the amazement and wonder of the disciples, proved that God, good, is the only power.

Thanks be to God that we too may experience this same peace in our time. Through the revelation of Christian Science, all may follow the example of Christ Jesus. The Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, reveal God's omnipotence and omnipresence; and this truth, when applied, not only adjusts personal difficulties, but helps to heal a war-ridden world. Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 279): "The First Commandment in the Hebrew Decalogue—'Thou shalt have no other gods before me'—obeyed, is sufficient to still all strife. God is the divine Mind. Hence the sequence: Had all peoples one Mind, peace would reign. God is Father, infinite, and this great truth, when understood in its divine metaphysics, will establish the brotherhood of man, end wars, and demonstrate 'on earth peace, good will toward men.'"

Can anyone reasonably doubt that the world would be saved from the war in which mortals are now struggling, if men would unite in striving to see the real man as God's likeness, instead of accepting as true the Satanic suggestions of envy, strife, confusion, and evil? But the old order is rapidly being replaced by the new, divine order which Christian Science reveals. Under the sovereignty of infinite Love, there is forever established the inseparable relationship of the real man to his divine Principle, God. Divine Science has exposed evil as unreal and powerless. We shall prove the spiritual fact of God's omnipotence and most effectively help to promote the peace of the world as we progressively perceive and affirm the truth of Christian Science, thus destroying the fables of material sense.

This Science reveals God as infinite good, the all-wise, all-loving Father-Mother, Mind, and the real man as wholly spiritual and immortal, the idea or manifestation of divine Mind. We shall have peace in our time when we have conquered hatred with love, replaced fear with reliance upon Truth, exchanged evil thoughts for spiritual ideas, and so overcome, in Christ Jesus' way, the errors of the human mind. Blessed are we when our lives express the peace which is the fruit of victory over sin, through an understanding of divine Love and of our true relationship to God. This is the peace of which Christ Jesus spoke, when he said (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you. . . . Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

A student of Christian Science felt called upon to take a certain step, through the taking of which it appeared there would be nothing to gain and everything to lose. As he went forward to do what appeared nearest right under the circumstances, he held to the Scriptural promise (Isaiah 26:3), "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee." Time and again this student had proved that no evil power could harm him while thought was steadfastly being held to the great fact that God, good, is omnipotent, and the real man is amenable to Spirit only. This is the teaching of Christian Science, and through adhering to this truth the student had gained peace of mind, which now enabled him to regard distasteful and unpleasant experiences with the deep, settled calm which overcomes error, and ultimately to experience outward proof that the step he had taken had been the right one.

There is comfort for humanity in proofs such as this, indicating as it does that the peace which is based upon an understanding of God's allness cannot be removed. As Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook (p. 506), "The calm and exalted thought or spiritual apprehension is at peace." Such peace is possible of achievement in our time and in our every human experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Moment in Autumn

What sweet forethought of beauty brought the wind
To brush that maple bough along the sky—
A sudden flame of leaves against the blue—
At just the moment two brown birds flew by.

BARBARA WILSON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1941

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Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Washington Reveille, 1941 ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Who can give the savor of Washington today: at a time of war that is not a time of war, when the whole Nation stirs uneasily asking itself, "What next?" when the news from Europe is dark, and when the offices of Government bulge and balloon so that the very corridors of the Justice Department have carpets on them, bookshelves against the walls and men working at desks in the long vistas of diminishing plaster perspectives?

The answer is, nobody can tell the story, but here are three scenes from it, put down hastily and with no deductions drawn or connecting tissues spun between. They are the kind of things, reader, which you might see and hear and feel if you were here in our place.

The neutrality debate is on: the great neutrality debate that many people have declared spells peace or war for America. What a scene for the movies, you say to yourself as you go up to the newspaper gallery over the gilt clock above the Vice-President's dais; what a scene for posterity to paint and hang on the walls with the vast canvases now framed against the marble stairways of the ancient Capitol! And so you emerge out in the press gallery above the gilt clock amidst the temporary steel beams and girders that support the glass roof, and look down. What do you see?

Senator Bob La Follette is speaking on the isolationist side: there are 12 Senators on the floor and two of them are either asleep or yawning. Mr. La Follette is reading his speech and reading it well, if a speech can be read well, though with nothing of the effect of his father who did not read his speeches and who on this same proposal to arm merchant vessels, 24 years ago, filibustered until he called forth from President Wilson the famous phrase about "wilful men." Young Bob wears his customary brown, double-breasted suit with his hair parted geometrically down the center, and there is passion and sincerity in his high-pitched voice And nobody pays much attention. Behind him sit Senator Guy of Kansas and Senator Wiley of Wisconsin, and their jaws move on chewing gum. They are obviously listening. Otherwise the floor looks largely bare. What an ironic scene to carry off in memory of the debate! But, to tell the truth, the whole affair has been dull from start to finish; old arguments have been rehashed, and nobody has even doubted, from the beginning, what the result would be.

And now we are in the Hotel Mayflower in the midst of the Lewis-Taylor coal strike settlement for a press conference called for 11:30 that actually took place at 11:15, watching John L. Lewis repeat his armed truce statement for the benefit of the movies. He is imperturbable as a movie actor and rumbles out the sentence without hesitation, letter-perfect as the motion picture lights turn his face an unnatural color. Now the cameras are put away and we are descending with him in the gilt hotel elevator with a dozen others. There is no use being bashful in minutes like this, and there is opportunity for some cheerful questions. Mr. Lewis in a heavy way is just as cheerful in his replies, though it is a good deal like dealing with a Yosemite Park bear who may or may not be playful. "So you think you won your case?" we begin. "It's a fine day!" comments Mr. Lewis, looking blandly into space, and the people in the elevator titter. "And how did the President look to you?" we continue in our imperturbable way. "It's still a fine day!" rumbles Mr. Lewis. Even the elevator boy laughs at that. Time for one more impudent question: "Well, Mr. Lewis, did you call him 'Old potato', like Al Smith?"

We didn't expect an answer to that, and the elevator door clangs anyway. We proceed down the lushly carpeted Mayflower lobby thinking about other matters. When suddenly we are attracted by somebody following us. Mr. Lewis is a formidable figure, big and burly, and with a face that he can make resemble a Japanese NO mask. We shouldn't like to be followed by Mr. Lewis in some places, say, in a dream. But now there is an affable look in his eye. He has followed us to say, and we report it verbatim:

"If this thing were a little further along, I might indulge you with some of this facetious banter."

Exit Lewis, smiling.

So that is Scene Two. For Scene Three we can think of nothing better than one of the twice-weekly Presidential press conferences, though nothing particular happened at this one. They just go on and on: a destroyer sunk or a merchant vessel torpedoed or something like that. It gets to be a routine like everything else.

Getting into the press conference is like going through one of the Potomac rapids in a canoe. You place yourself in the center of the current and the reporters rush you through the narrow door without other effort on your part than keeping upright. Inside, the President sits calmly behind his desk, wearing his coat today, for it has grown cooler—and you can watch through the window the wet leaves drip from the elms in the gloomy drizzle outside. Of course everyone has one question. The little tinkling voice of destiny, the news teletype machine, has given us a flash on the sinking of the Reuben James only an hour before. But Mr. Roosevelt says he can't see that it makes any difference in our international situation; the destroyer was carrying out its assignment, and other boats will continue to carry them out.

"I can't find much in that," grumbles a frustrated reporter on our walk back to the newspaper offices under wet elm leaves falling on the long wet vista of Pennsylvania Avenue.

And so—if you take that unimaginative view of it—you see there isn't much change here. Just about what it was. A dull Senate debate: a strike leader with no time for 'facetious banter'; and a situation unchanged on the gray Atlantic. Unchanged, that is, save for the dropping of an occasional depth bomb or the sinking of a ship now and then.

The Country Speaks: Elections

The Will of the People ..... ***By Roland Sawyer***

In the Nation's great cities, in towns and in villages, men and women of America today are having something to say. They are deciding who shall be their mayors, their judges, and their legislators.

It is a brief, simple matter—this actual process of voting. A half dozen X marks on a ballot and each man, each woman, has declared his conviction and enjoyed the liberty to express his choice. In voting, Americans once again are upholding the conviction of their forefathers "that all men are created equal." In accepting the verdict, the candidates once more are bowing to the supreme law of the land, the will of the people.

This year the country is speaking in widely scattered elections for many different offices. Mississippi is electing two representatives to Congress. Kentucky is choosing new county officers and State legislators. Virginia will elect a full State ticket. Pennsylvania, two judges. New Jersey a new Legislature. Boston and New York, new Mayors.

These sectional elections, for the most part, are exciting affairs. The voters know more or less intimately the candidates. It is different from a presidential election when a train pulls in and people listen for five minutes to a man whom they may never see again. The candidates this year are on Main Street every day.

The election which holds the widest interest is the New York Mayoralty where one of America's most prominent men seeks a third term. Mayor Fiorello La Guardia once again campaigns on the issue of good government versus Tammany Hall in opposing William O'Dwyer, Brooklyn District Attorney who is the Democratic nominee. The Mayor has the indorsement of President Roosevelt, Wendell L. Willkie, and District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey. Mr. O'Dwyer has the support of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, James A. Farley, and others. A large turnout of voters is expected, for in the national election a year ago, 46.7 per cent of the people in New York State went to the polls.

To the northeast, in New England, are two elections where the support of the people is sought specifically in the cause of good government. In Boston, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who four years ago was a fusion candidate, once again seeks office on more or less the same platform. He is opposed by three other candidates one of whom is James M. Curley, thrice former Mayor and once a Governor of Massachusetts. Across the Charles River, in Cambridge, 82 candidates are seeking the nine seats on the City Council. Twenty-seven others seek the six chairs on the School Committee. This is probably the most exciting election in all Cambridge's three centuries of self-government. It is being held by the proportional representation system, an innovation for that City.

In Mississippi, reports from the Capital at Jackson indicate that all is quiet in the State where only about 8 per cent of the people exercise the liberty of the ballot. Mississippi this year chooses a new Representative to succeed Will Doxey who won the Senate seat held by Pat Harrison. The candidates are two prosecutors, L. A. Pyle and Jamie L. Whitten.

This is the American scene on a day in 1941, a year in which most people in the world have little to say about who shall govern, or how. This is the America that men of republican and democratic faiths everywhere desire to emulate. If a typical election day discloses some shortcomings, nevertheless the will of the people by and large is being expressed in this country whose Constitution is established "to secure the blessings of liberty" for all.

To Change the Subject:

A Job to Do ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

Woman's entrance into industry, says the British Library of Information, "is taking place in an orderly fashion and in full agreement with the trade unions. It is being done on the basis of equal pay for equal work and on the understanding that trade union practices will be restored in full at the end of the war."

A report by Margaret Biddle, wife of the United States Ambassador to Poland and other occupied countries, regarding the service which British women are rendering in all branches of activity, makes many of us feel somewhat inadequate. Referring to the old cliché about woman's place being in the home, Mrs. Biddle says, "Today in England the only women who are in the home are those who are too old to leave or those who must remain for one reason or another." The women are dispatch riders during bombardments, air wardens, farmers, fire-fighters. A woman of 99 is reported to have put out an incendiary bomb single-handed.

Telephone operators in London must be heroines to hold their jobs. During one bad blitz, runs the account, the girls in different control rooms in the city handled 1,050 S. O. S. messages. One night not long ago, 30 girls were lost but not one operator left her post.

Now that the woman of England is absolutely required in many posts previously considered impossible for a woman, no controversy arises over the question of her sex. She goes where she is needed, and since a fundamental need of woman is to be needed, she automatically follows through. Dressed in whatever uniform her classification demands, she quickly forgets how important it was once to have pretty clothes, though the woman of England was always considerably freer in that respect than her American cousin. Well-kept hands become hard and rough doing strenuous labor.

The woman of America will be ready to play her part when the time comes. If she is, at present, ruled out of certain occupations because of prejudice or tradition concerning her sex, when an emergency arises no one will stop to quibble over such nonessentials. She will not be expected to remain soft and sheltered, within the four walls of a house, when she is needed to ferry airplanes, drive ambulances, run munition factories, feed the destitute, or manage a bank.

Manufacturers and retailers, through skillful advertising, have for a long time done their best to make of woman merely a distraction. The evening gown that "makes you simply irresistible," the "alluring little hat that will make you the only woman in the room," the coat which the very special man "will love to take you out in," etc. etc., to be mild and relatively innocuous in our quotation, have one basic platform.

This weakness of which the clever copy-writer is so thoroughly aware has been one of the factors which have tended to nullify certain steps of progress for women. It has, perhaps in a roundabout way, kept her out of positions for which her talent and experience have equipped her. In so many instances she has been unable to forget she is a woman, and the men cannot be expected to forget it first. She must gradually acquire the sort of freedom expressed by Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, the famous French musician. I shall never forget her response to a reporter at a press conference with her, shortly after her arrival in the United States. She was asked what it felt like to be one of the few women conductors of a symphony orchestra.

"Chut!" replied Mademoiselle Boulanger, with sharp impatience. "When I stand up to conduct a symphony I do not stop to consider whether I am a man or a woman. I have a job to do."

I would not ignore the injustices done to woman in her honest effort to progress, and there have been plenty of them, but as she lays aside the role which both prejudice and her own vanity, assisted by high-pressure salesmanship, have assigned to her, she will be able to give quiet proof of her value. The root of prejudice against woman's participation in what have hitherto been considered man's activities, goes back to the legend of Eve in the second chapter of Genesis and makes of her a temptress rather than something constructive. If she recognizes in the crisis the opportunity to establish herself as an effective individual rather than a temptation, she will find herself leagues ahead in the journey of her emancipation.

Woman forgets self, and man forgets his prejudice, in the emergency of war. There will be much that will be worth carrying forward into peace-time, and it is hoped that both sexes will remember what they are now learning about each other.

Livestock: A Vital World Need in War or Peace

Cattlemen face challenge: Must meet defense needs and preserve adequate breeding stock.

By Dwight Pennington

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The livestock men of America recognize, in the present world situation, a double challenge to their producing ability. They must furnish an abundant supply of meat for America's defense workers and for her warring allies overseas. And they must be in a position at the end of the war to replenish the herds of Europe.

This dual need was the subject of discussion everywhere among cattlemen in Kansas City for the forty-third American Royal Livestock and Horse show, which ended this last week end. It explains why this year's show was the largest in history, with hundreds of fine beef cattle crowding the stalls in the American Royal Building and adjoining structures temporarily adapted to house the overflow. While the American Royal covers all phases of farm activities, and incorporates one of the Nation's largest showings of fine saddle and harness horses, it is the cattle that form the economic backbone of the show. Sturdy Herefords from the high pastures of the Rocky Mountains and the flat grasslands of the Great Plains compete with fat Anguses and Shorthorns from less rugged feeding grounds. Through competition and selection, the breeding stock improves from year to year; and at the same time the actual money value of fine, quick-growing cattle is made apparent to increasing thousands of farmers. In the end, that means better steaks and roasts for the dinner table at lower cost.

Breeding Stock Needed

At present, the livestock man is caught in a dilemma between immediate needs and the preservation of his breeding stock. Calling for an all-out effort in food production at a meeting in Kansas City on Oct. 9, Department of Agriculture leaders emphasized that this should not be achieved at the expense of the conservation program; that grasslands should not be plowed recklessly, as they were in World War days, to produce a few crops of grain followed by a decade of dust storms. They urged a well-rounded agriculture, with plenty of livestock and poultry.

That, as well as the inevitable future need of Europe, means the cattlemen must not sacrifice their breeding stock to meet any immediate demand for meat, it is agreed among breeders visiting the American Royal. This dilemma is being met in some degree by the importation of fine stock from the British Isles, serving the double purpose of supplementing American herds and protecting such animals from loss in the war. One of these is Calrossie Prince Peter, a young shorthorn bull which was champion of the Scottish livestock show at Perth and now is owned by the Miles-of-View farms near Kansas City.

From Every State

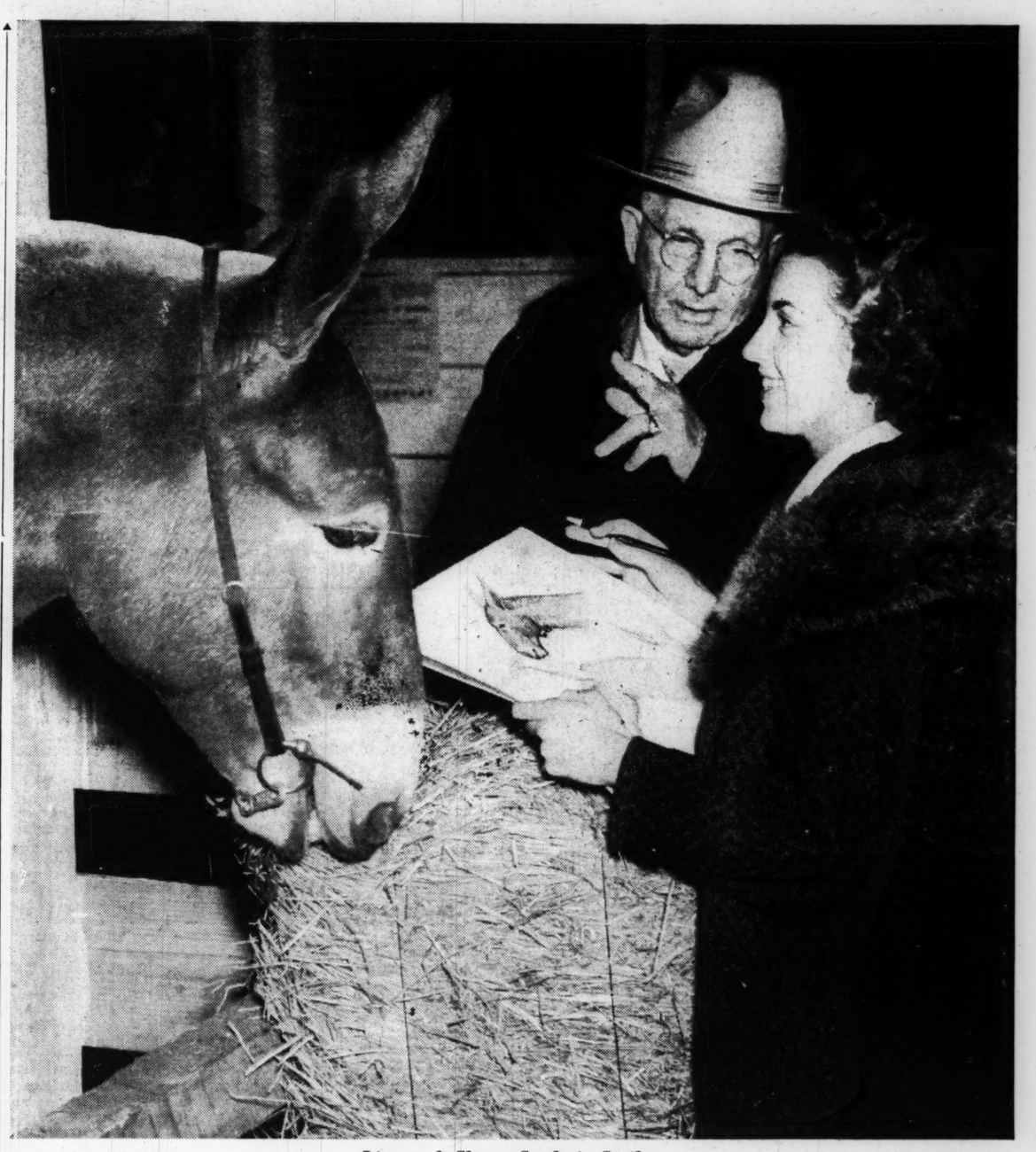
Many of the boys who attend the American Royal each year already have made a financial success of farming. They are members of the Future Farmers of America, a Nation-wide organization of vocational agriculture students who make the American Royal the occasion for their annual convention. They assemble from every State in the Country, often as many as 10,000 of them, to discuss their chosen vocation and meet leaders in the field of agriculture.

They compete for recognition on the basis of their achievements in making agriculture pay. These boys have unusual stories to tell of success in the face of difficulties. Often, one or more has taken over the management of a run-down home farm and put it on a scientific, successful basis. Others, starting with a calf or a few chickens, have acquired land of their own, along with herds of livestock and large flocks of poultry.

So each fall, farmers young and old assemble at the American Royal to compare notes on the year's achievements, to seek better stock and better methods for their own use. Harry Darby, President of the American Royal, points out that whatever industrial development may be achieved, the prosperity of the Middle West is based in the end on agriculture. Taking cognizance of the increasing attention being focused on factories by the drive for defense production, Mr. Darby says:

"We must not become so busy here in Kansas City serving as the back door to the East, that we forget this is also the front door to the West."

The American Royal prevents any such forgetting. While thousands of farm folk gather for it, thousands in the city never fail to make the most of the opportunity to re-establish their contact with the farm. The longing for the open spaces that is felt by most city residents, is reflected in the horse show. While there are a few pulling contests and draft horse events, most of that show is devoted to the fine animals kept by lovers of the country who earn their livelihood in the city but maintain farms and stables because of their love of the rural scene. In addition to its utilitarian value, the American Royal gives the entire city the opportunity to keep in touch with the farm.



Livestock Show: Study in Smiles

The artist is Miss Mary Whyte of the Kansas City Art Institute; the presiding specialist is H. T. Hineman of Dighton, Kan., veteran mule breeder. The artist's subject is, to be frank, amused.

Rehearsal

Outside the American Royal Building, a young rider puts her mount through some fancy steps, practicing for the show inside.

Back in the Great Cattle Country

Northeastern Coach Ponders Over Upset Plans—More Elaborate Florida Quarters

Jim Dunn Still Does Not See Why 'Perfect' Plays Failed

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Many are the football coaches who have dreamed up the perfect play, only to discard the idea when it came right down to practical application on the football field. Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern is all the more to be sympathized with, therefore, because he had two perfect plays which his team tried and which should have gone off all right, but which just missed by a fraction.

The two plays were both screened passes, and as Jimmy tells it, "I don't see why we didn't score with both of them. Yet the first one gave us only 15 yards and the second just 10. I have watched the movies 50 times. The play is perfect—but it isn't."

Both passes start from different formations. The first, used against Bates, was from kick formation with Gale Foster faking a kick and dropping back. The line stands still and allows the opposing linemen to sift through, the ends do downfield blocking, and back Ed Sakovitz takes up a position just a yard behind the center. Saky gets a short pass from Foster over the heads of the onrushing linemen, and is off behind five interferers. The second formation finds the ends split on a balanced line and closing in for interference after the opposing linemen were on their way to rush the Northeastern tailback.

Conference

"I have never seen two such perfectly executed screens in my career," Jimmy declared yesterday afternoon. "The movies show that so many Bates and Tufts linemen were in our backfield in each game that either team could have had a conference on the spot and had a majority vote. Yet what happened? The total result of both plays was only 25 yards. I still think the plays are good, and if I can think up some other formation for them we'll try again next year."

Next Saturday at Huntington Field in Brookline Jimmy probably won't have need for any fancy plays inasmuch as his opponent, Springfield, has yet to win a game this season. The best the Maroon eleven was able to do was tie Massachusetts State in the first contest on the schedule. At the same time, however, it is safe to say that Coach Dunn will not miss any tricks in his efforts to win this game. It is his final one and if he wins it he will tie the best record he has ever made at Northeastern—four wins as against three losses.

Two Concerns

Right now Jimmy is concerned on two fronts. In the first place he may not have his star back, Capt. Joe Dias, for the game, and according to the stocky former Western Maryland star, Dias is to the Huskies' offense what Art Harrison is to Tufts. In other words, he is the boy who makes the attack click. Dias was hurt at the very first of the Tufts game last Saturday, and his absence except for three plays in the second half is a major reason why the Huskies lost the ball game.

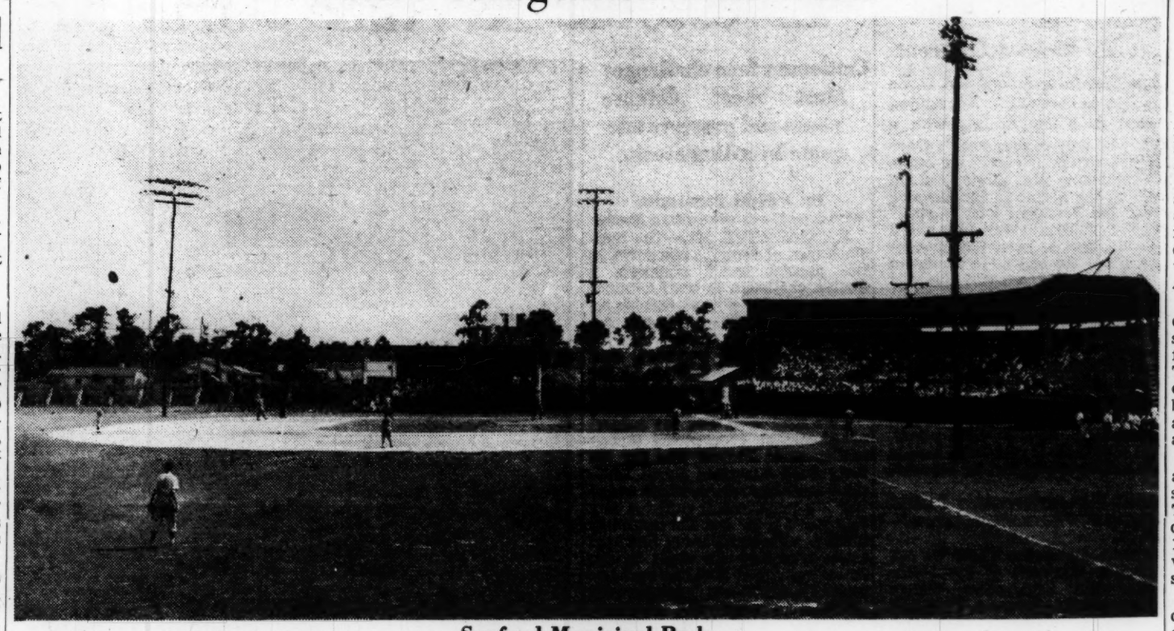
In the second place the Huskies are down mentally. Although Dunn admits that they got their share of the breaks, he also claims that it was a game which could have gone either way. "After all," he declared, "we were down on Tufts' one-yard line at one point in the game. That we didn't score was one break we didn't get."

Zullo Praised

Coach Dunn had a world of praise for little Tony Zullo, the Jumbos' sophomore guard who was a thorn in the Huskies' running attack all afternoon. "I'd have that boy on my team any day," he said, and from what we have seen of the stocky Tufts lineman, that is the opinion of a good many other coaches whose teams have faced the Medfordites.

If Dias is not able to play against Springfield this Saturday, his place will be filled by Dave Murphy, his relief. Along with Murphy in the Northeastern backfield will be Foster, Sakovitz, and Bob Otenti. Tad Krajewski, the Huskies' huge sophomore lineman who was injured in the Upsala game, is through for the season, and Hannibal Hunter will again fill his position. The rest of the line is due to be the same as the one which opened the game last Saturday—Jim Philips and Ernie Colantonio at end, Ed Jensen at the other tackle, Tom White and Len Ericksen at guard, and Dick Grey at center.

Where Stengelmen Will Work



Sanford Municipal Park

It will be on this Sanford (Florida) diamond that Casey Stengel and his Braves will condition for the 1942 National League campaign. The park has an underground drainage system and is equipped for night ball, although the Braves probably will not use the arcs.

Sanford Municipal Park New Braves Training Site

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even while the gridiron campaign roars ahead and hockey gathers momentum, baseball's Hot Stove League keeps a light in the window. From the Sanford (Fla.) Chamber of Commerce come some interesting facts and figures on the new spring training camp of the Braves.

Casey Stengel will condition his boys for the next National League season at Sanford's Municipal Park, which is encouragingly described as a field "unusually large and particularly well equipped for the comfort of the players." This should come as good news to the fellows who tried to get in shape at San Antonio last March.

Wooden grandstand and bleachers will accommodate about 2,500 spectators when the Braves venture forth into the Grapefruit League. The Municipal Park is also equipped with a lighting system, but Stengel and Bob Quinn probably will not permit any after-dark activities.

More important to the players is a large clubhouse, with lockers and showers to take care of 48 athletes. The Mayfair Hotel, the Boston club's spring headquarters, is about 12 blocks from the ball park, which will give the boys a chance to do some walking.

Sanford, described as "the celery center of the world," is a little west of the heart of Florida, a few miles north of Orlando. Located on the St. Johns River, it has a population of about 11,000.

Back in the "Sunshine State," the Braves will again be within a bus ride of numerous other big league and class double-A minor league training quarters, giving them ample competition in the Grapefruit League. Although no definite plans have as yet been announced, pitchers and catchers will undoubtedly report to Casey Stengel and his coaches the last week in February, with the remainder of the squad arriving seven days later.

Spot baseball news is slim locally at the moment. Boss Joe Cronin of the Red Sox is en route to San Francisco to visit his dad and play some golf, and Stengel is at home in Glendale, after a tour of his Texas oil fields. Both managers will return to the East in time for the major league meetings next month.

Trade rumors are continually in the air, but little action is expected until the minor league convention is called to order at Jacksonville, Fla., on Dec. 3, for three days. The major meetings will follow Dec 9, 10 and 11 at New York.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Joe McCarthy and Stanley Harris agreed to pilot New York Yankees and Washington, respectively, during 1941; Cornell voted best football team in Associated Press poll.

Three Years Ago

Bobby Cifers, Kingsport, Tenn., prep halfback, got 33 points as his mates routed Bristol, 41 to 0, and boosted his season's collection to 213, two more than the previous record by Bill deCorrevont of Chicago.

Wildcats Given Almost Day Off From Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 4—It was almost a day off for New Hampshire's varsity football men yesterday. Without suiting up they watched pictures of the Norwich game and then Coach George Sauer waved them away.

The motion pictures did not change Sauer's praise for his team's play of last Saturday, when the Wildcats held a much favored and heavy Norwich scoreless for nearly 58 minutes.

"It was heartbreaking for our boys to be beaten in the last couple of minutes," Sauer said, recalling Walt Domina's last-ditch gallop of 75 yards for the only score of the game.

Today, New Hampshire got down to the serious business of preparing for the Tufts game. Despite the fact that the Wildcats have defeated the Jumbos four times in as many years, the New Hampshire coach stressed that "it's going to be a tough ball game."

New Hampshire will be without one of its regulars Saturday. Don Begin severely injured his shoulder in the closing minutes of the Norwich game. Pete Meneghin, who stepped back to fullback this year, will be returned to his old spot to fill Begin's place.

Reardon Out

MONTREAL (AP) — Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League, who lost Elmer Lach with a broken arm in the opening game against Detroit Red Wings, suffered another severe blow when it was announced that defenseman Kenny Reardon would be lost to the team for several weeks.

Coast Play-Offs

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Pacific Coast League directors have voted to retain the Shaughnessy play-offs. Only Los Angeles and Hollywood voted to discontinue them.

Decline at Franklin Park Indicates Spread of Golf

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here is something which, minus explanation, would constitute a first-class golfing paradox: the season's playing attendance at Boston's municipal course in Franklin Park will be in the neighborhood of 25,000, as against a peak of approximately 80,000 10 years ago; yet the disparity of 55,000 does not signify any decline in the number of public links players. Rather, it is a striking commentary on the expansion, within the last decade, of municipal, State and private pay-as-you-play courses, whereby Franklin Park no longer has a sort of Greater Boston monopoly on the many thousands of enthusiasts who for one reason or another do not take membership in private clubs.

Franklin Park now has to split up with Boston's other municipal course, the George Wright; with the State's two courses, Ponkapoag and Riverside; with Brookline Municipal, with Happy Valley in Lynn and with several of the pay-play order. The Park course lost quite a number of its former regulars to the George Wright. Between them they will cater this season to more than 40,000. Brookline Municipal, in particular, hit Franklin Park attendance.

Held Up Well

Play by Franklin Park this season has held up well by comparison with the last two years; in fact, from the 1st of April to the end of October it has been more than 2,000 ahead of last year and only slightly behind two years ago. The George Wright, contrarywise, has slipped, approximately 2,000 behind the figures of last year and the year before, which may be a reflection on its upkeep.

The attendance figures and estimated number of rounds played on these two Boston municipal courses, from the office of Park Commissioner William C. Long, are as follows:

Franklin Park

	Players	Rounds
Year 1939:		
April	351	400
May	3,880	4,500
June	4,278	4,700
July	4,825	6,400
August	4,353	5,100
September	3,644	4,200
October	2,782	3,300
Totals	24,113	28,600
Year 1940:		
April	0	0
May	3,975	4,600
June	3,906	4,600
July	3,629	4,200
August	3,822	4,500
September	3,729	4,400
October	2,260	2,700
Totals	21,321	25,000
Year 1941:		
April	954	1,100
May	4,874	5,700
June	3,529	4,700
July	3,468	4,100
August	3,976	4,800
September	4,076	4,800
October	2,692	3,300
Totals	23,569	28,500

George Wright

Year 1939:		
April	1,078	1,296
May	3,396	3,606
June	3,279	3,581
July	3,779	4,152
August	2,469	2,589
September	2,232	2,485
Totals	16,233	17,709
Year 1940:		
April	612	826
May	2,003	3,454
June	3,366	3,641
July	3,274	3,491
August	3,330	3,443
September	3,521	3,731
Totals	16,106	17,586
Year 1941:		
April	851	910
May	3,048	3,323
June	3,018	3,156
July	2,511	2,781
August	2,654	2,767
September	2,312	2,397
Totals	14,394	15,334

Second Oldest

The Franklin Park course, for the benefit of those who don't know their municipal golf history, is the second oldest municipal course in the country, opened for play in 1896, one year after Van Cortlandt Park in New York. As between the two in the early years, however, there was a vast difference, in that the Franklin Park course was laid out, molded and maintained on a high-class basis, for those days, whereas Van Cortlandt Park in New York, to quote from a Golf Guide of the vintage of 1899:

. . . "Is a nine-hole course maintained by the city of New York, and would offer excellent facilities for golf if the Park Commissioners could only be persuaded to expend a little more money and common sense upon it. The turf is good and the nine holes are fairly well laid out, but the management is wretched. The caddies are extortionate and very badly trained. . . . Any one playing at Van Cortlandt must be prepared to do so at risk . . . and etiquette is unknown on the green. . . ."

The caddies, according to a newspaper clipping of 1898, charged 25 cents for nine holes, as against 15 cents for nine and 25 cents for 18 holes on the private courses of that period.

Greenkeeper Howe

When, one day this summer, I mentioned in these columns professionals and others who had been affiliated with some club for a great many years, I completely forgot to include Joe Howe, greenkeeper at the Franklin Park course from 1904 to the present. Joe remembers the time when the Franklin Park course had 2,800 to 3,000 players a week, 300 or so any normal day and 500 or more on a Saturday or Sunday, with a record attendance of 689 one day in 1931 and a top figure of 2,102 registered members, as against a peak of 498 this season.

He can remember when Babe Ruth was one of the regulars, when on the roll of the Red Sox; along with such others as Tris Speaker, Harry Hooper, Clyde Engle, Hugh Duffy, Nick Altrock, Lee Fohl, Charlie Rigler, the umpire, Charlie Moran and a lot of others from the baseball ranks, as well as prominent politicians, professional men and others of prominence. He also says that some of the best players of the present at Franklin Park are former caddies and avers that some of these lads can hit the ball with anybody. This year's champion, Joe Rappoport, is among them, and in winning the title he equalled the record of 67 set up two years ago by Julie Niedleman. In winning that championship, Niedleman had a margin of a single stroke in the final round over Ed Steppoe, who had a 68.

Harvard Grid Games

Michigan and William and Mary return to the Harvard football schedule for 1942, replacing Cornell and Navy. The Michigan game will be played at Ann Arbor, and the Yale game at New Haven.

The schedule:

Oct. 3, Pennsylvania; 10, William and Mary; 17, Dartmouth; 24, Army; 31, Princeton. Nov. 7, Michigan at Ann Arbor; 14, Brown, 21, Yale at New Haven, Conn.

Harrington Has Too Many Wings For Bruin Game

For the first time since he took over the Boston Olympic coaching job, Hago Harrington has too many forwards!

With the first game of the season slated for Armistice Day night with the Boston Bruins at the Arena, Harrington is in a quandary as to the makeup of his forward walls. The three newcomers from the Bruin roster, Cy Beigler, Jack McGill, and Jack Wade, have been working together, and are likely to face the Rossmen intact.

Johnnie Fitzgerald has returned from Hershey but has an injured shoulder. Harrington planned on using Fitzi with Ray Chaisson and Fishy Dumond, but that plan may be temporarily shelved. Although Gerry Desrosiers has been working the right lane on that line, it is possible that Lloyd Gronsdal may be inserted there. Gronny, another Bruin farm hand, played with the Regina Juniors last winter and he has impressed the 'Pic mentor in practice the past two weeks.

If Gronsdal plays with the two B. C. stars, that leaves some five veterans in competition for the third line. Perly Grant, a rookie from Watertown, may get the call at center. Danny Sullivan, Gerry Desrosiers, Jack Costello, and Ed Barry are fighting it out for the wing berths.

The defensive department is fairly well set right now, but changes are threatening even there, At present Ty Andersen is teaming with Bob Mee, while Al Yourkewicz and Al Baranowski are working the other blue line. Three newcomers, however, may force a revision. Latest addition to the defense is Johnnie Mayasich of Eveleth, Minn. The other two players, Millman and Martin, have not reported yet. Both Bruins property, they are still in Canada.

Former Americans May Play Amateur

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Nov. 4 (CP)—Four players of last season's New York Americans National Hockey League team, Bus Wycherley of Saskatoon, Sask., Norman Larson of Moose Jaw, Billy Benson and Charlie Rayner, both of Winnipeg, arrived here yesterday.

It was understood the four players have accepted employment here and hockey fans speculated whether they would play with Port Arthur Bearcats in the Thunder Bay Senior League this season.

The players had returned to their homes after Americans left training camp here last Thursday.

(Manager Red Dutton of Americans said some time ago that difficulties in obtaining passport authority from Divisional War Services Boards would prevent these four players from playing with Americans this season.)

Penn's Week End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Four University of Pennsylvania teams will meet the same number of Princeton combinations this week end in football and soccer. The freshmen and 150-pound football team engage the Tigers Friday afternoon on River Field here. The same afternoon the Penn varsity and freshman soccer teams meet Princeton at Princeton. The Red and Blue cross-country team will participate in the Heptagonal championships on Saturday in New York.

Sports Around the Hub

Crimson Outlook for 1942

With another major grid schedule facing Harvard next season, the loss of Loren MacKinney, great end, and Capt. Franny Lee, back, along with the two tackles, Vern Miller and Tom Gardiner, and the two guards, Chub Peabody and Dick Pfister, creates a dubious outlook for victories. With the Harvard backfield a nonentity this season, it has been those sturdy forwards who have held the opposition. And now that the 1942 schedule equals that of the present season, the loss of those veterans is a problem few coaches would enjoy.

The schedule opens with Pennsylvania, Oct. 3, followed by William and Mary, the team that bested Dartmouth 3-0 last Saturday. Then follow Dartmouth, Army, and Princeton. The Crimson journeys to Ann Arbor, Mich., to play against the powerful Wolverines the next Saturday and closes its home stand against Brown the following week. The last game is against the traditional rival, Yale, at New Haven, Conn.

* * *

Pity the poor goalies in the coming National Hockey League campaign. A change in the penalty shot rule will allow players offended against to carry the puck right up to the mouth of the goal if they wish, instead of being confined to shooting from the penalty shot line. This change is for major penalty shots. For minors—for infractions of the rules by the goalie—players must still shoot from the red line 28 feet out. If the major rule is invoked a lot, great stickhandlers such as Syl Apps, Bill Cowley, Gordon Drillon, Milt Schmidt, and Johnny Quilty, to name a few, will fatten their scoring averages.

* * *

Reports that Charlie Sands is on the block gained credence when the Canadiens' right winger did not appear in the line-up against Detroit Saturday night . . . President Al Sutphin started the season in a big way for his Cleveland Barons in the American League. At a luncheon before the season opened each player found a $50 bill on his plate . . . If you want an indication of how the Boston Bruins will fare in the coming N. H. L. campaign, watch Dit Clapper. Dit is the spearhead of the Rossmen, and as he goes probably will go the team . . . Cliff Thompson, former Boston Olympics player who signed with Hershey Bears, started for them at right defense in their opening game at New Haven Saturday. He was paired with Jack Shewchuk.

* * *

The complete story of a college grid game does not always reach the spectator. For example, consider Saturday's Harvard-Army clash. The average football fan knows all about West Point's superior man power; but he should also be told that the Crimson boys will be under the pressure and handicap of examinations. Many of Dick Harlow's regulars are forced to keep the midnight candle burning all this week to keep pace with their studies. However, as Harlow says, "We'll give them the best we've got."

* * *

With no Braves player better than 15th on the National League valuable player list, Hub baseball fans should find the American League poll far more interesting. Where the veteran Johnny Cooney was Stengel's lone representative in the Frick circuit select class, Ted Williams of the Red Sox is certain to finish either first or second in the junior league tabulation, which will be released one week from tomorrow (Nov. 12).

* * *

Shorts . . . Fred Maloon of Belmont, Dartmouth varsity hockey captain last year, has been appointed assistant hockey coach at Harvard. He will assist Clark Hodder with both the varsity and freshman squads . . . Eddie Collins, Jr., who will soon wed Herb Pennock's daughter, attended yesterday's grid luncheon at the Parker House. He expects to break into Connie Mack's outfield next season . . . The Boston Amateur Basketball Commission will hold its annual election and luncheon at the Walker Memorial Building at M. I. T. on Thursday of this week. President Henry J. McCarthy will preside.

* * *

The high school grid game between Lynn Classical and Everett has been shifted from Saturday to Friday night at Manning Bowl . . . Arthur Johnson of the Weston Golf Club is the new prexy of the New England Professional Golfers' Association . . . The Bruins first home game is Nov. 16 with Rangers . . . The former Ranger star, Murray Patrick, now a private in Uncle Sam's Army and stationed at Camp Wheeler, Ga., posted a 98-out-of-100 score on his first try with a .45 pistol.

Bob Carse Sent To Kansas City On Hawks Option

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks, who open their National Hockey League season here Thursday against the New York Americans, have optioned wingman Bob Carse to their Kansas City farm club.

The Hawks have obtained Dempsey Klun, 17-year-old high school boy, from Eveleth, Minn., home of many hockey stars of past years. Klun probably will spend the season with Kansas City although Manager Paul Thompson considers him a comer for the major league.

The Hawks lost to Kansas City, 1 to 0 in the last of three exhibition games between the two teams. Klun was the goalie for the Hawks and Sam Lo Presti, Hawk regular, was in the nets for the Americans for the night only.

Ben Chapman Out

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago White Sox have unconditionally released outfielder Ben Chapman, who was signed last May after having been released by Washington. He batted .240 last season.

Russel Trophy

OTTAWA (CP) — Tony Golab, triple-threat backfielder with Ottawa Rough Riders, was announced here as the winner of the Jeff Russel Memorial Trophy for the 1941 season. The trophy is awarded to the player adjudged most sportsmanlike and most valuable to his team.

Although he has scored only one point, Golab has had a terrific season. Developed into a punter this season by Coach Ross Trimble, the burly Tony now is one of the east's finest. As a line smasher and pass intercepter, he is unexcelled.

Rockets Buy Melnyk

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Philadelphia Rockets of the American Hockey League have announced the purchase of Walter Melnyk, 21-year-old centerman, from the Cleveland Barons. He played last year for the Portage Terrors, a senior amateur club in Canada.

Some football coaches reach far down in the alphabet to name their pet formations, such as T, Y and V. But Snorter Luster of Oklahoma went no farther than the first letter.

Harlow Respects Blaik

That Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard has the utmost respect for Earl Blaik of Army could be seen from his remarks at the football writers' luncheon at the Parker House yesterday. "Give Earl a tailback, a good one, and he will beat almost any team in the country." Harlow knows all about Earl and his tailbacks, for all the while he was at Dartmouth, Harvard never beat the Green. "And Blaik has a real tailback this year, gentelmen, in Henry Mazur."

* * *

How would you like to run 87 yards with a 37-pound weight on your back? That is just about what Capt. Frannie Lee did last Saturday when he scored the touchdown which beat Princeton. Harlow said that when Lee's suit and equipment was weighed after the game, it totalled 37 pounds. Heavier than that was the load carried by Don McNicol. His clothes weighed 40 pounds.

* * *

Harlow got off one of the best quips of the day. "We are having trouble preparing for Army," he said. "The boys are in the midst of hour exams this week. We still have those things at Harvard, you know.' "

* * *

Boston College, now looking forward to its Saturday game with Wake Forest of North Carolina is due to meet up with a real southern team composed of real southern gentlemen, according to scout Harry Marr. "Yes, from southern New Jersey, Southern Pennsylvania, and southern New York."

* * *

Harry was slightly disturbed because he felt that Temple had made him look bad last Saturday. He had told us previously that Temple would be tough, and then B. C. goes and licks them 31-0. "The only saving grace as far as I'm concerned," he said, "was that I told our coaching staff it would take 30 points for B. C. to win. Well, we did our part, and it's not my fault Temple did not do theirs."

* * *

Lew Manly and Jimmy Dunn, rival coaches from Tufts and Northeastern, respectively, took turns telling about their game last Saturday which the Jumbos won 7-6. Lew had one complaint, and that concerned Bob Otenti's run of 75 yards for a touchdown after recovering a Tufts fumble. "That was a fine play," he declared, "but when we scored we used a play we had been practicing for eight weeks."

* * *

Pat Hanley of Boston University said that he was glad that his team had had such a nice breather against American International. "It was so much of a breather that at the end of 57 minutes we had piled up the terrific score of six points." "What did you have at the end of 56, Pat?" someone called. "Exactly nothing," came his answer.

* * *

Hanley and his line coach, Russ Peterson, incidentally, had to stand for a lot of kidding from the A. I. C. team, for Russ used to be head coach there. On one occasion, when an ace back slithered to a stop near the B. U. bench after a nice gain, he called to Pete, "Hey, Pete, don't you recognize this old 0-57 play of yours? You are crossing up Hanley by the way you are playing your tackles." G. C.

World Pocket Billiard Standing
(At Philadelphia)

Player	W	L	HR	Best game	T'tl Pts	T'tl in'gs
Caras	7	2	60	13	1,015	132
Rudolph	7	2	54	10	1,036	134
Ponzi	6	3	96	4	974	89
Greenleaf	6	3	88	7	983	142
Mosconi	6	3	84	7	1,009	113
Crane	6	3	77	8	1,064	142
Kelly	5	4	56	7	904	131
Procita	5	5	56	11	1,016	170
Lauri	4	6	57	21	903	193
Cranfield	3	8	72	17	1,068	146
Baker	2	9	46	12	734	201
Tozer	1	10	41	19	816	232

Results Nov. 3

Procita defeated Baker, 125 to 112 in 29 innings.
Caras defeated Lauri, 125 to 47 in 13 innings.
Rudolph defeated Mosconi, 125 to 70 in 12 innings.
Greenleaf defeated Crane, 125 to 56 in 21 innings.

Schedule Today

Kelly vs. Lauri; Rudolph vs. Crane; Caras vs. Mosconi; Greenleaf vs. Ponzi.

Two 'Valuable' Players

Wide World

Dolph Camilli (left) and Joe Di Maggio

Piling up a convincing total of 300 votes, Camilli today was chosen most valuable player in the National League by a committee of baseball writers. He is the stylish Dodger first baseman. Although results of the American League poll are still a mystery, Di Maggio is certain to be at or close to the top of the list when all votes are in.

Valuable Player Choice Unanimous

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—The most valuable player in the National League this year was Adolph Louis Camilli, the siege gun of the Brooklyn Dodgers, a committee of the Baseball Writers Association of America announced today. The stocky first baseman, whose blasting bat and skillful defensive play led the Dodgers to their first pennant in 21 years, carried off the highest individual honor in his league without a contest.

Of the 24 members on the committee, 19 voted for Camilli for first place, two listed him second, and he received one vote each for third, fourth and tenth.

On Every Ballot

He was the only player to be named on every ballot. On the basis of 14 points for first, nine for second, eight for third, etc., he received a total of 300 points, compared with 183 for his closest rival, Pete Reiser, and 151 for Whitlow Wyatt, both teammates and also outstanding figures in Brooklyn's success.

Camilli led the National League in home runs with 34, in runs batted in with 120, and pushed the Dodgers over many humps along the pennant trail.

But his batting average was only .285 and it is rare—almost unheard of—for the most valuable player award to go to a hitter below the .300 bracket. Therefore the universal recognition given Camilli was a tremendous tribute to his leadership and all-around play.

The 33-year-old Californian, who owns a small ranch near Laytonville, Calif., and is the proud father of five children, is a veteran of nine years' service in the National League, and always has been considered one of its leading first basemen. He batted .315 and .339 in 1935 and 1936 for the Phillies.

Keystone of Club

When Larry MacPhail took over command of the Dodgers in the winter of '36-37, Camilli was the first player he purchased in assembling the present ball club. Thus "Dolph" literally was the keystone of Brooklyn's pennant-building.

Even though his percentage batting this year did not measure up to some of his previous peaks, Camilli had the best season in his career. He never before had hit more than 28 homers or batted in more than 104 runs. His defensive play was sensational. He speared and stabbed and scooped all year long, pulling down liners and gobbling up bunts. Most of all he made brilliant stops of scatter-arm throws from his fellow infielders to save errors and ball games.

There was no question in the minds of the committee—headed by Tom Swope of Cincinnati and made up of three writers from each city in the National League—as to which player was the most valuable and there was more or less agreement on the recognition given other stars.

Wyatt received votes from 23 committeemen, although none listed him first, and Reiser was tabbed by 22, including three for the top honor.

Reiser Star Rookie

Reiser was the rookie of the year in the National League. He became the first freshman in history to win a major league batting crown, and besides hitting at a .343 clip, he also led the league in triples with 17, in doubles with 40 and total hits with 184.

Wyatt, a genial 32-year-old castoff from the American League, was Brooklyn's pitching ace with 22 victories and 10 defeats. Altogether, seven Dodgers were given ranking somewhere in the voting for the most valuable player and five others were included in the honorable-mention list. Twelve of the St. Louis Cardinals received a point rating.

Of the two first-place votes not given Camilli and Reiser, one went to outfielder Dixie Walker of the Dodgers and the other to third baseman Jim Brown of the Cardinals, who finished fourth in the voting.

Frank McCormick, first baseman of the Cincinnati Reds, who was chosen the most valuable player in 1940 for his help in lifting the Reds to the world championship, did not receive a single vote this year. But his rookie teammate, Elmer Riddle, who topped the senior circuit pitchers in percentage with 19 victories and four defeats, placed fifth.

The ranking for the players receiving 20 or more points: Camilli, 300; Reiser, 183; Wyatt, 151; Brown, 107; Riddle, 98; Ernie White, St. Louis, 77; Kirby Higbe, Brooklyn, 64; John Hopp, St. Louis, 61; John Mize, St. Louis, 48; Dixie Walker, Brooklyn, 34; Billy Herman, Brooklyn, 27; Terry Moore, St. Louis, 26; Stan Hack, Chicago, 26; Elbie Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 22; and John Cooney, Boston, 20.

Michigan's Intersectional Domination on Block Nov. 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—One of the most amazing records of intersectional gridiron domination in intercollegiate football will go on the block Nov. 15 when Michigan's Wolverines face the Columbia Lions at Baker Field in New York City.

During the past 15 seasons the Wolverines have engaged in 21 intersectional contests. They have won 19 of these games with opponents from outside the mid west, lost one and tied one. The defeat was at the hands of Pennsylvania in 1936 by a 27-7 score while the lone tie was the 6-6 affair with Navy in 1928.

Two of the 19 wins were over these same Columbia Lions who will face Coach Fritz Crisler's eleven in New York. In 1935 Michigan handed Lou Little's team a 19-7 licking and the following year won again, this time by a score of 13-0. Those are the only two times Columbia and Michigan have met previous to this season.

Strangely enough, Crisler himself was the coaching victim in one of Michigan's 19 victories. His Princeton team of 1932 lost to the Wolverines, 14-7. This was Crisler's first year at Princeton. His team also lost to Columbia that season, 20-7, but evened the score the following year by trimming the Lions, 20-0.

Seventeen of these 19 victories in the last 15 years have been over teams of the east while one was over Georgia Tech and the other over California.

Longhorns First in Nation-Wide Poll

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—The University of Texas football team, which got into high gear for the opening game of its season and hasn't been throttled down since, today rolled into first place in the Associated Press football ranking poll.

The scoring machine which Coach Dana Bible has perfected in the fifth year of his five-year plan ran a close second to Minnesota the first two weeks of the poll. A week ago the Longhorns moved up on eventerms, and in this fourth weekly ranking went out in front by 37 points (one point less, by coincidence, than their average score for six games).

73 Liked Texans

Of the 121 football experts throughout the country who took part in the voting, 73 made the Texans first choice, and one other split his ballot between Texas and Minnesota. The Longhorns were ranked first or second on 110 ballots, and accumulated 1,148 points to 1,111 for the Gophers, points being awarded on the basis of 10 for a first-place vote, nine for second, eight for third, and so on down.

Texas hit probably its peak of the year against Southern Methodist last Saturday, when Bible's boys won 34-0. That gave them a total of 230 points for six games, an average of a fraction over 38 per game. On defense they are nobody's pushover, either, for they have allowed only 27 points while beating down Colorado, Louisiana State, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Rice, and S. M. U.

Minnesota Slipped

Minnesota, rated No. 1 team nationally a year ago, slipped from the top after scoring what was perhaps the Gophers' most creditable victory—an 8-7 conquest of Northwestern, achieved in spite of the loss early in the game of Capt. Bruce Smith and injuries to other key men.

The next three places in the week's tabulation went to holdovers from a week ago—Fordham, third with 852 points and six first-place votes; Duke, fourth with 740 and seven, and Texas A. & M., fifth with 585. Beyond these there was considerable shuffling.

The standing of the teams (first-place votes in parentheses, points figured on 10-9-8-7-6, etc., basis):

First Ten:	
1. Texas (73½)	1,148
2. Minnesota (34½)	1,111
3. Fordham (6)	852
4. Duke (7)	740
5. Texas A. and M.	585
6. Navy	500 1-2
7. Notre Dame	378 1-2
8. Michigan	368½
9. Stanford	353 3-5
10. Northwestern	196 3-5

Second Ten: 11—Army, 158 1-3; 12—Duquesne, 89; 13—Alabama, 70½; 14—Tulane, 53; 15—Mississippi State, 24; 16—Mississippi, 22; 17—Missouri, 18 3-5; 18—Syracuse, 11; 19—Penn, 4 3-5; 20—Ohio State, 3 3-5.

Also Ran: Oklahoma, 3; Vanderbilt and California, 1 each.

Report Not So Encouraging With Squad of Only 32 Men

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The University of Washington's intercollegiate crew champions are back at work again, and rowing coaches and followers throughout the nation are anxious to know whether the Husky dynasty will continue to rule the Hudson next June at the famed Poughkeepsie regatta.

If it will make fall rowing any happier for the Eastern coaches, it can safely be said that Washington's rowing outlook is not so encouraging as usual. Only 32 men—the smallest varsity turnout in recent history—responded to Coach Al Ulbrickson's opening call in late October, and less than half the customary hundred freshmen are learning their early lessons in "Nero," the galley-like training barge.

Six Veterans Back

But it only takes eight oarsmen and a coxswain to man one of those sleek cedar shells, and a glance at the material on hand shows Ulbrickson well equipped with veterans for this season. Five of the eight rugged sweepsmen and their guiding coxswain from the 1940 varsity have returned to school for another season. Stroke Ted Garhart, No. 7 Tom Taylor, No. 6 Walt Wallace, No. 4 Doyle Fowler, Bow and Captain John Bracken, and Coxswain Vic Fomo are the returning veterans who may form the nucleus of this year's boat.

Loss of the 1940 varsity No. 2 man, Paul Simdars, to naval duty, No. 3 man Bill Neill to a defense industry, and No. 5 man Chuck Jackson by graduation is not causing great concern, although all were excellent oarsmen. Husky followers have much confidence in Ulbrickson's ability to develop new talent, and the record seems to bear this out.

Surprise Moves

This time last year Ulbrickson had six vacancies in his varsity boat. He moved three junior varsity men up a notch, took one former freshman oarsman and elevated him to the varsity, and then in a surprise move put men who had never been in a race in the important No. 6 and No. 7 seats.

By the time the California race came around last spring many people doubted the wisdom of using two "green" oarsmen. But they came through in better manner than expected, as the Huskies won the Coast championship and later the national title.

From that example it can also be seen that former experience is not necessary to win a position in a Washington boat. The earlier mention that five of last year's varsity oarsmen are back in school does not necessarily mean they will be on this year's boat. The Husky coach always picks the combination that works best together, regardless of an oarsman's former experience.

'Team' Sport

Crew is essentially a "team" sport with individualism desired only in so far as it best promotes the "whole." A youth may have great physical strength and endurance, but unless he can work well with the other seven men, he will not make the varsity.

Coach Al Ulbrickson has not been overly optimistic so far this season, mostly due to the small squad. Six of his junior varsity boat are not available, and several freshmen did not return to school.

"We might have one good boat from this material," Ulbrickson remarked. "But I don't see where we are going to get a junior varsity. And when you consider that many of the freshmen drop out before the year is out, that turnout does not lend encouragement for the future.

Other Activities

"I think the reason for the small turnout is that many of the boys are working at defense jobs, either full time or in the afternoon," Ulbrickson added. "Several have also gone into military service."

Ulbrickson's remark about not having a good junior varsity boat is important, because precedent has proven that the best way to develop a strong varsity is to have hard competition from the jayvee boat.

In winning the national varsity championship in four out of the last six years, Ulbrickson has set a high mark. And seeking an answer for this success, we interviewed a rowing authority—R. B. (Curly) Harris, former Washington coxswain.

"Why does Washington win so much?" we asked Harris. "Is it the material, the training conditions, the coaching—or what?"

Attitude of Oarsmen

"Those factors you mention undoubtedly help," said Harris, "although the material is no better at Washington than at California, Cornell, Navy or many other schools. We do have more time on the water for training, although this is balanced by the necessity to travel 3,000 miles just before the race.

"But what I consider the most important factor is the mental attitude of the Washington oarsmen. They know they have a responsibility to keep alive the winning tradition that has made their school famous. Every time they race, it is with the ambition to win—and they are never satisfied with a second or third place. Some of the other oarsmen hope merely do make a good showing, but the Huskies are always intent on winning.

Maintained Throughout

"And the reason that they do win is that this mental attitude is maintained throughout the season—not just developed on race day by a coaching pep talk. Every day of training is one more step towards a race, and the boys never lose sight of their objective along with getting enjoyment out of the sport," Harris said.

That's one man's opinion, and when the nation's best eight-oared crews get together again next June at Poughkeepsie, we'll see if the Huskies can keep on winning.

Ulbrickson plans to keep his varsity at work until the end of November, when he will adjourn practice until the early part of 1942—probably Feb. 1.

While the Huskies are practicing, California and Oregon State College have already staged a race—on Nov. 1, at Corvallis. A California sophomore crew defeated the Oregon State varsity by three lengths on a mile and one-quarter course, but both crews had "boat trouble" that might have changed the result. Oregon State broke an oar-bar in the first few strokes, and lost distance, while a California oarsman's slide broke down.

Bob Cahn

Wood Appointed

MAIMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Craig Wood, the national open champion, has been named professional at the new Normandy Isle Municipal Golf Course.

Miami Beach City Manager Claude A. Renshaw said Wood's appointment was for the winter season. Renshaw said the champion will play only in near-by tournaments, and will not make the usual winter tour.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—November 4, 1941
16c

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Teen-Age Daughters Discuss 'Problem Mothers'

(4) Shouldn't We Learn to Respect Their Reserve?

By Winifred Inglis Baumgartner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the course of our discussions of daughters with "problem mothers"—and you will remember we agreed, after a brief struggle with ourselves, that every one of us deserves that name at times—we have defended the right of teen-age girls gradually to achieve their independence. Today let us consider another aspect of this subject, their right to our respect for their reserve.

Whenever I hear a mother say, "My daughter tells me everything! I know her innermost thoughts!" I am tempted to say, "How unfortunate!" or even, skeptically, "I wonder!"

The girl doesn't exist who doesn't need a few thoughts and dreams locked away to herself. As she gets older, we must learn to expect in her a greater amount of reserve, and to respect its borderline.

Do These Sound Familiar?

I wonder if these examples of what I mean won't have a familiar ring to many mothers:

Your Jean is called to the telephone. She comes leaping, long mane flying. Her one-sided conversation is full of exclamations, questions, shrieks, and laughter. To you sitting near by it sounds far more exciting and mysterious than is actually the case. A little more than idly curious you ask, even before the receiver clicks into place, "Who was that? . . . What did she want? . . . What was she talking about when you answered, 'I'll never tell'?"

A blank look spreads over Jean's face as she honestly tries to recall a very ordinary conversation. If this questioning occurs frequently, the blank look is soon succeeded by one of annoyance. And why not? Would you be happy having to repeat verbatim every one of your personal phone calls?

Begin This Way

You might begin this respect for her reserve, then, by moving away from the telephone when your daughter is holding forth. If you have a friendly interest in her affairs, she will share the important or amusing bits with you, unless, I repeat, too closely questioned about them.

When she closes her bedroom door, does your surprise at so unusual an act prompt you to knock and demand, "What are you doing?"

Depending upon how far along in the teens she is, she may be shut in her room teetering experimentally on your highest heels, writing in her diary, posing before her mirror, or just plain day-dreaming. Leave her alone. These things are serious to her and she closes her door only because they might look silly to you. If she is the average happy girl I am speaking about, she'll come bounding out in a few minutes, anyway.

Sometimes Too Inquisitive

Several girls whom I interviewed about problem mothers (and don't get the idea it was easy to draw them out; it wasn't, for they are loyal and fair) suggested that mothers are sometimes too inquisitive. They will ask such questions about their daughters' friends as, "Is Janice silly with boys? . . . Is Betty mad because she wasn't made a class officer? . . . Do you feel that the girls like Joan?"

According to the girls they have a triple reason for heartily disliking such questions. First, they feel a fierce loyalty toward their friends and are quick to resent even an implied criticism of them. Second, the teen age is swift to sense the difference between friendly interest and avid curiosity. And third, they find it difficult to avoid answering such questions without appearing rude. Three reasonable arguments against inquisitiveness, these, worthy of our consideration.

Things Not to Ask About

Many girls are made uncomfortable if emotional confidences are expected of them. "Girls like to talk most things over with their mothers," a young friend assures me, "if the mother is a pal—you know, friendly and sympathetic. But some things—oh, questions about our feelings, for instance—mothers just shouldn't ask about. We don't want to discuss them. After all," she pointed out sagely, "if we told everything, we'd be pretty empty, wouldn't we?"

A surprising number of girls have said to me, "I wish you would tell mothers not to open our mail. We feel we should have first chance at it."

Shocked, are you? So was I, but I know now beyond any doubt that in many families the mother opens all incoming mail quite as a matter of course. Here's what the girls have to say about this matter:

"It takes the edge off," said one. "It's no fun having someone greet you at the door saying, 'You have a letter from Aunt Mabel. She says they have a new Buick and are driving down to see us Sunday.'"

Who Can Blame Her?

"I've had the experience," said another girl, "of having a letter addressed to me opened and mislaid before I've even seen it! And mother will say, 'Well, never mind. I can tell you everything it said.' Really, it makes me boil!" And who can blame her?

There is a big difference between opening another's mail without permission and having its owner offer to read it aloud after she has opened and scanned it herself.

Our children love to find their mail awaiting them at the lunch table, distributed to their respective places. It looks intriguing and important propped up against their glasses. Even the occasional advertising circular each child receives gives him a thrill in its neat brown wrapper, bearing, incredibly enough, the child's own printed name.

"Why, how do you suppose they ever heard of me?" the recipient will ask, looking around the table with a lofty smile. "I must be getting famous!"

How much more fun to receive it and open it than to be told by one's mother: "Someone wants to sell you a little radio, but I threw the pamphlet away since, of course, we're not buying anything sight unseen." (Or is it sound unheard?)

Only in an Emergency

The only time we open another's mail at our house is in the case of an emergency. But we make very sure it is an emergency, and even then we open it rather guiltily. Such a case arose this summer when a member of the family was away from home, far removed from mail facilities. A long-awaited letter arrived for the absent camper. If it contained certain news, its owner would need to return home at once. If it contained slightly different news, the letter would keep without necessitating a special drive to camp.

So, I opened the letter, had to go to camp at once, and felt a little foolish as I turned the envelope over to my son. He eyed the jagged opening sharply, shot me a quizzical look, then grinned forgiveness as he settled down to reading it.

One Mother's Experience

In a family where they have never had any particular scruples against opening another's mail a mother told me this incident. This spring a letter arrived for her daughter from a young cousin, a freshman in high school. This cousin had been entering a series of music contests for the first time, in the instrumental solo section. He had already won a first division rating at local and district contests and, if equally successful in the state contest, would have the longed-for privilege of competing at the national regional. The letter arrived while the daughter was at school and contained, as the mother knew, the eagerly awaited results of the state contest. Too busy with preparations for lunch to read it as she ordinarily would have done, the mother left it in a conspicuous spot for her daughter.

In a few minutes the front door banged. There was a brief silence broken by the rustling of paper, then a terrific whoop of joy as the girl burst into the kitchen to share the good news.

That Settled It

Later, she confided earnestly, "Mother, it would have spoiled everything to have found this letter opened. You don't know what lovely torture I went through ripping it open, wondering all the time what it would say. . . . And do you know, this is the first time I can remember ever being the first in the family to announce any news of real importance. And was it fun!"

"That settled it," said this mother to me. "I realized how selfish I'd been satisfying my own curiosity by opening the children's mail. It won't happen again."

Children are people, even our own. Why not treat them as such? If we learn to respect their reserve, to listen attentively when they do want to talk, and never to betray their confidences, we will have their love and trust. We will have, too, the joy of their close companionship. These are things we cannot force. We must earn our right to them.

Fourth of six Tuesday articles

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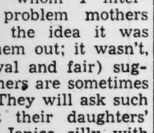

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By a Staff Photographer

When the dining-room door opened and the ladies were ushered in, this was the table that greeted their delighted eyes—all planned and set by the men of the family. It was a complete surprise to mother. The jolly hired man in the centerpiece was the work of Don, the next-to-the-biggest brother. You can read how he made it in the accompanying article. (Below is a close-up view of this potato masterpiece.) The "squashes" at his feet were twelve-year-old Edgar's contribution. Of course, they were not squashes at all. They were the fudge he made and wrapped in orange crepe paper to look like squashes. Dad presided over the griddle.

This Thanksgiving Supper Was Planned and Cooked by the Men Of the Family—And Mother Was a Delighted Guest

By Flora Graves Pease

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Something was in the air!

Even two days before Thanksgiving it was sensed. There were signs, such as, "Mother, I'd like the kitchen all to myself for an hour or so after school." This, from Edgar. Also, under Jack's bed, there was a laundry box labeled, "Don't Peek. This Means You."

The climax came when another sign, daubed in ink on a piece of cardboard, appeared at dusk on Thanksgiving Day. It was hung on the door leading from the dining room to the kitchen. It read, "No Women Allowed in the Kitchen After Six P. M."

"Suits us," said the women of the party, as they found favorite chairs around the rosy, purring fire. "There's no law against working on socks for service," observed Mother, as she reached for her knitting bag. Other needles joined the click of hers, as sounds from the kitchen drifted in.

Something Was Stirring!

There was talk, much talk, in slightly lowered tones from the culinary region. It was blurred occasionally by the drone of an egg beater, and the sound of a spoon beating vigorously against the side of a bowl. Something was, indeed, stirring!

The dining-room door was shut with decision, then followed sounds of furniture being moved. The door opened, and somebody scurried out to acquire card tables from the hall closet. Tempting odors of cooking drifted in toward the living room.

"We're going to be fed, I believe," said Mother to her beskirted companions. Laughing comments of "How could you guess?" and, "Mother, you're a prophetess" were flung at her.

Presently, the dining-room door was opened wide, revealing a changed scene. Card tables, set for four, were grouped about the room. Against the farther wall, the dining table, opened to its fullest length, was set buffet fashion. Dad was already busy over a steaming waffle iron, his special pet, that boasted reversible grids for waffles or griddlecakes. The grids were turned griddlecake side up, and creamy discs of batter were already showing bubbles. Dad looked the part in a chef's hat and white apron, borrowed for the occasion from the proprietor of an establishment known as "Bill's Diner." The snowy, starched rig fairly shone, as Dad bent to his task.

To Await Their Turns

As each guest entered the dining room, she was given a numbered slip of paper. "These," said Davy who held them, "are for your turns at the griddlecakes. And there's a tray of things to nibble on, so keep yourselves busy with that while you're waiting your turns."

"Smells good," said Jean.

"It is good," emphasized Davy. "None of your flossy little bitty sandwiches 'n' things. These are real eats."

The back door bell rang. "Sorry we're late. Got here soon as we could. We came in the back way, as you said." Neighborhood boys, in khaki and the blue of the Navy appeared. "Just in time to seat these dames," said Davy, as he moved a ceremonious hand toward folding chairs.

While waiting for their griddlecakes, they admired the decoration in the center of the table. This was the work of Don, the next-to-the-biggest-brother, who is interested in puppet making. A not-too-energetic looking hired man, his harvest having been gathered, sat (not stood!) guard over a mound of squashes, his legs laconically crossed. He was a creature of the earth; he was made of potatoes. His slightly tattered hat owed its origin to Dad's last summer's leghorn. The top of the crown only was used. This was moistened and moulded over an inverted jelly glass, and tied around it until it was dry.

Squashes Not Squashes

The squashes were not what they seemed. They contained blocks of very good chocolate fudge, manufactured by Edgar, aged twelve, the one who had "wanted the kitchen all to himself for an hour," you remember. The fudge was wrapped in waxed paper, then done up in orange crepe paper and fastened with cellulose tape. Edgar had earned the money for the fudge essentials by raking leaves for a next door neighbor. Moreover, he had "washed up the pans 'n' everything" after he had finished. Mother smiled to herself, remembering one forgotten spoon, gummy with dried-on chocolate mixture.

Everyone was impressed with the "cute" lanterns, as big sister termed them. They lent a rural touch to the setting. Don was the proud owner, having acquired them while helping Mr. Calder clean out the loft over his grocery store. "We came across a whole box of them," explained Don, "and he said I could have a half dozen of them if I wanted them. And did I! I'm going to hang them in the hut I build when we go to the farm next summer."

"No Women Allowed" still held while things were being cleaned up, previous to a session of games. The Army and Navy insisted on figuring in these proceedings, as they were too late to help with the preparations. And Jean "sneaked out" to help, saying, "You boys don't know where everything goes, and we may want to be able to find some of these dishes tomorrow." At least, that was her alibi.

No objection being heard from the Army and Navy, Jean remained.

Assembled in the living room again, all joined in the games the boys had planned. Dad sprang a new one on them. In case you would like to try Dad's game, here are his directions: Appoint a leader. Arm him with a dictionary (in case of disputes). Let him point to anyone in the group, demanding a word containing a certain number of syllables, say three, for instance. Even when asked for a one-syllable word, the victim may fail utterly, or, in desperation, give a most absurd answer, the stress of the moment causing what seems like extreme stupidity. A stop watch may be used to give the "victims" a certain number of seconds in which to answer.

The reaction is—"How can I (or you) be so dumb!" But it is fun.

The following was the menu for this jolly party:

Menu

Apple Juice — Hot Clam Broth
Crackers — Stuffed Olives
Smoked Salmon Chips — Cream Cheese
Salad Bowl — Hot Buttered Rolls
Griddlecakes — Maple Syrup
Sausages — Crisp Bacon
Orange Sherbet on Pineapple Slices
Macaroons — Sponge Cake

The men bought the rolls, the sponge cake and the macaroons at the bakery. They used canned sausages and heated them in a frying pan (1 can serves 3 people). They got the recipe for the griddlecakes out of "The Boston Cooking-School Cook Book." They used the sweet milk rule.

This is how they made their salad bowl.

Salad Bowl

Garlic to rub the bowl
3 heads iceberg lettuce, torn apart
1 head cabbage (3 pounds) shredded on grater
3 green sweet peppers, cut in fine rings
2 red sweet peppers, cut in fine rings
5 bunches radishes, cut the long way, in segments like an orange
1 bunch tender celery, cut in pencil-thin strips, 2 inches long

Marinate with French dressing. Let stand an hour before serving. Serves 15.

These Games Are Suitable for Any Holiday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These four different plans for fun have the advantage of requiring no especial preparation or expense; and they may be enjoyed by the family in an evening at home, or else used at a big Thanksgiving or Christmas party where various ages are represented.

The Reading Test consists of reading aloud a page of a book or magazine under different conditions:

1. Hold the page upside down, and read.
2. Hold the page up to a mirror, and read.
3. Select in advance some common word to be left out of a story, as, for instance, "and," "the," "are," or "be" and substitute a word that will give a nonsensical effect—for instance, "screaming," "kicking," "wriggling." A full page must be used without using the prohibited word or laughing. If one fails, he pays a forfeit.
4. Have two people read, at the same time, different stories, using appropriate gestures and expressions. Test to see who lasts longest.
5. Read a page as if aloud, forming words and suitable facial expressions, but making no sound.

The Conversation Game consists merely of a dozen or more subjects each written on a slip of paper and put on a plate. Each person draws one and in turn must start talking about his subject. The slips may be shuffled and used many times. Suggested subjects:

1. Your funniest experience.
2. A queer meal.
3. A pet.
4. A happy day.
5. A journey.
6. Your favorite story.
7. A place you lived ten years ago.
8. The highest or lowest, coldest or warmest, place you've ever been to.
9. Your funny sayings as a child.
10. When you ran fastest.
11. A dream.
12. Your favorite game.

The Stunt Game is similar to the preceding one, except that on slips of paper are written the acts each one must perform, such as:

Recite Yankee Doodle backwards.
Imitate five animals on a farm.
Recite "Mary Had a Little Lamb" as a child would, as one who lisps would and as a bashful boy would.
Pat your head, rub your stomach, and tap your foot all at the same time.
Sing the same song in four different keys.
Pretend you are dressing to go out.
Skip, skate and gallop across the room and back.
Be a cheer leader at a college ball game.
Put two books on your head; walk across the room without dropping them.
Act out a Mother Goose rhyme.

Tongue Twisters are an old but ever new source of amusement and good-natured rivalry. The game is especially good fun if each one of the company invents new twisters on the spur of the moment, and everyone tries to outdo the other. However, some of the old ones like "Peter Piper" are good for competition, and so are:

1. She sells sea shells by the seashore.
2. Susan selleth shoes and socks. Shoes and socks shock Susan.
3. Around the rough and rugged rock the ragged rascal ran.
4. Stirring sassafrass and sausages simultaneously with sticks.
5. Thick, thinner, thickest. Thin, thicker, thinnest.

Lin Yutang gives this tongue twister in "Moment in Peking":

A big dark dog met a bad black duck
Now did the big dark dog bark at the bad black duck?
Or did the bad black duck peek at the big dark dog?

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Welcome to the Expected Guest!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

I love company, but I do like to know when they're coming. I live in the heart of America, and friends meandering eastward or westward usually find their route through my city. With all the modern means of communication, telegraph, telephone, air mail, special delivery, etc., is there any excuse for the "surprise" guest? But I am always astonished at how many people like to "surprise" their hostess.

The naïve explanation usually is: "I just didn't want you to go to any trouble." Of course, it's far more trouble to re-arrange plans at the last minute, to dash out to a neighbor's phone to cancel a previous engagement in order that your "surprise visitor" will not be aware of it. When you do your own work, in spite of the emergency shelf of foods the magazines are always writing about you spend a good part of your time in the kitchen. When you employ help, the "surpriser" often creates a labor crisis in your home.

One day, when doing some dictionary prowling, I discovered that the definition of surprise party is followed by the letters "U. S." Can this mean that folks of other lands don't go in for this sort of thing?

Bess

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Building Home Happiness

Readers of the "Building Home Happiness" series, which appeared on this page a short time ago, were invited to send in letters telling how they had met similar problems in their married experience. Many helpful letters have come in, and we wish we had room on the Today's Woman page to share all of them with our readers. Today we print the last of the six chosen for publication.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

When I read the fifth in your series of articles on "Building Home Happiness," I was reminded of the first few years of my married life. Fortunately, nowadays a man no longer needs to feel inferior if his wife works. We decided to get married even though the savings account did not total what our parents would have liked.

I could have stayed at home and we could have lived on my husband's salary, but there is a limit to the amount a two-room apartment can be house-cleaned; and cooking and washing for two, even supplemented by reading all the books one has put off until one has leisure, won't keep an active girl busy all the time. And most of the other activities (before war work came along) which she can take part in will call for some outlay of money. If a young wife has been home all day, what is more natural than that she'd like to be taken out in the evening? But in that case two of the nicest things about marriage—saving together for something special and learning to enjoy one's home—are passed by.

So, with these things in mind, I kept my job. Maybe the cooking was of the short-order variety, but we seemed to thrive on it. Maybe by Thursday the dust was rather appalling, but the cleaning woman came on Friday and we could always wield a dustmop if it got too thick.

I say "we" advisedly, for if there is any way to guarantee the beginning of married life on an unselfish basis, this is it. With both of us working all day, the household tasks could hardly be done by one alone while the other relaxed. For instance, when we had company for dinner, my responsibility was the food, and my husband became a first-class table setter, cold-drink maker, and flower arranger.

When at last I gave up my job, we had saved more—every cent I had received as salary—than we could have saved in several years of denying ourselves to save from one income. That's the material angle on the asset side of our balance sheet. But there was another angle. Together we had learned to know our home as a "refuge and a place of rest," as your article says a home should be. Together we had kept it clean, orderly, and harmonious, and it offered us in return a loving welcome and a sheltering protection.

In the light of our experience, I should say to any young couple contemplating a slim bank account and a distant marriage: If you both work at first, you'll find the growth of your bank account second only to the growth of your mutual understanding and love of your home.

Mrs. X. F.

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ARRID

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, November 4, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Fox Photos, London

The underground swimming pool of the Y. W. C. A. quarters in London, together with adjoining rooms, serving as a shelter, is the setting for a musical entertainment provided by a visiting pianist.

Dauntless Londoners Map Out Gay And Interesting Winter for the Blitz Shelters

By G. Delap Stevenson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

London is preparing for a winter blitz not only with stronger and more comfortable shelters but with a comprehensive program of study and entertainment for the shelterers. As well as play centers for children, all sorts of activities for young people and men and women are being organized. Last winter this work began piecemeal to meet the need of thousands of people crowded below ground from dusk to dawn. It has now been developed and planned so that shelters are no longer merely refuges but centers for constructive activities. Shelter life, which began in the utmost confusion and discomfort, should this winter provide many people with greater opportunities than normal life would afford them for worth-while interests.

The work was begun by many enthusiasts acting independently, now it has been systematized in most of the London boroughs by Shelter Councils. These councils ran outdoor activities during the summer, which have been described in this paper. They are starting their shelter program this autumn when the blackout will begin early in the evening and the London County Council will consequently cease to hold evening classes in ordinary buildings. How much bombing there will be, and how much people will use the shelters remains to be seen. But London feels its duty is to have everything prepared.

Varied Program

This winter's program continues the activities which were successful last year and again the London County Council is co-operating with the different boroughs by providing teachers for a great variety of subjects. There will be lectures and discussions, acting and singing by the shelterers, handicrafts, cinemas, outside concert parties and, when there is enough room, dancing and perhaps physical training.

Last year the lectures included current events, war cookery, biographies of Churchill, Stalin, and Roosevelt, the conscription of women, European politics and economics, music, and philosophy. A lecture on the Wren churches in London was being given in one shelter on the evening on which many of them were destroyed! A debate in another shelter was broadcast to Canada on the subject "Is the World Getting Better?" Shelterers often discussed rehousing and other plans for reconstruction after the war. One Dockland shelter which housed many Lascars gave English lessons for Hindus.

Effective Introduction

The writer gave a number of lantern lectures on India and Canada in East End shelters. The operator and myself would arrive by car in the blackout, and with the help of good-natured shelter marshals, carry the equipment down narrow stairs and along passages. Inside we set it up as best we could. Sometimes the screen was balanced on the top of three-tier bunks and I talked standing precariously on the top of another bunk. It is an effective, if unorthodox, introduction to an audience to have them watch you scramble undecorously to the top of a bunk before beginning.

The audience ranged from babies to elderly men and women and were extraordinarily alert. They liked plenty of jokes and threw in their own comments as we went along. At the end, though they seldom asked questions in public, they crowded round to talk while we were packing the equipment. As we drove home the blitz was often in full blast with the red stars of shell-bursts in the sky. The zest of the informal hearty audiences and the background of danger made these shelter lectures extremely exhilarating. We were fortunate in having a car.

But a remarkable thing about the shelter work last year was the matter-of-course way in which the teachers went home through the blitzes, often walking long distances on account of shortage of public transport. Generally these people had not even the reassurance of a tin hat. One teacher who was injured when the shelter in which she was working received a direct hit, returned next evening to see the people housed in the undamaged end of the shelter.

Last year the shelter handicraft classes were popular. The women sewed and knitted, but these classes are likely to be curtailed this year for lack of material. There was also felt slipper-making and carpet-making in which the men joined. Girls enjoyed making felt flowers and belts, or sometimes tried their hands at millinery. Rubber animals were also made from old motor tires.

Lectures and discussions were, in general, most appreciated by the older men and some of the more intelligent young women. The older women preferred knitting. Boys in their teens seem to care for nothing but dancing and the radio. But when they did listen to lectures they sometimes made extremely shrewd comments.

Lectures, Films, Acting and Sings

All the shelter folk loved films and acting and concert parties. These were often given by local police or men of the Pioneer Corps who were engaged in clearing up débris in the neighborhood. John Holgate, of the Federate Players, was active in this work, and so was the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, a semi-official educational body partly supported by the Pilgrim's Trust. Dramatic sketches were also given by social clubs and local educational institutes.

Most shelters have some kind of library now, and the books are sometimes provided by the local public library. The British Institute for Adult Education presented 5,000 books in the Penguin edition to the shelters.

Fox Photos, London

Typical of last winter's shelter recreation. This audience in Aldwych Tube sat back on the railroad tracks. The middle of the platform served as an impromptu stage. Miss Grace Nevern, girl singer, is at the microphone, while an air raid fills the night high above them outside.

Before any activity is started, the shelterers are always asked what they would like it to be. Last winter, shelter activities started about Christmas and continued until May. Usually a proposal was consented to with a rather apathetic "Let's have it, it will pass the time." But once the shelter classes got under way they made the people much happier, quite apart from their educational value.

When any show was given, the shelterers were generally eager to make a collection. They were so conscientious about this that they sometimes insisted on paying even when the performance was being given free.

Write of the Simple, Familiar Things

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

In the years I have been teaching composition in a state university, it has often fallen to my lot to teach classes in a course called Composition A.

Into these classes are sifted the students whose English for some reason is deficient: older students who have been out of school for a number of years; slow students who find it difficult to keep pace with the average; immature students who must be given time to grow up; and, of course, the careless and the indifferent. Those who will not do anything to help themselves will eventually fall by the wayside, but those who are in earnest, and those whose interest can be aroused, are well worth the patience and effort that goes into their teaching.

I have found that much of the trouble students have in expressing themselves is due to fear. They have a mistaken belief that what they know has no value but that they must write like professionals on subjects they know nothing about. The result is mental paralysis.

What I usually set out to do is to rid them of this fear by pointing out to them that the finest things in the literature of all times have been written simply and sincerely on the common things of life, things with which everyone is familiar. And so instead of asking them to write on such subjects as political situations in Europe or social security, I ask them to write on such commonplaces as the native flowering shrubs, things they enjoy in nature, or what they know from personal contact about a given business, industry, or profession. I stress it is naturalness and sincerity that count.

There are always, of course, those who write drearily of Yellowstone Park and Mother Nature, but the results are often surprisingly good. Even the most unpromising ones sometimes show a fineness and a sensitiveness that surpass that of far better students.

When students are dealing with their own ideas, they discover their weaknesses: inability to handle the sentence and lack of words. They begin to see a reason for reading and, hence, get a desire to read. When this happens, I feel that it is important to start them on something that will catch their interest and hold it. This is an individual problem and can best be discussed in conference.

What is true of Composition A students is often true of the more alert and talented. A young person is likely to ignore the common things about him as being beneath his notice. He is attracted by "the clash of the hail and the drift of the whirlwind" and misses "the still small voice."

Composition gives the teacher an opportunity as few other subjects do to direct his attention to the fact that it is not in the extraordinary and the glamorous that he will find the true color of life but in the quiet and unobtrusive and, perhaps, dull procedure of everyday living. Through writing, the student can be made to discover for himself that he grows and develops only on the basis of his true self and that it is only by keeping sacred the integrity of his own mind, to quote sketchily from Emerson, that he can earn the respect of himself and others.

B. A. V.

Beauty in Labor

There is beauty in labor,
Beauty in the new song of hammer and saw,
The new song of extra railroad cars
Pulsing across prairies, bearing the raw
Ore; beauty in iron bars,
Aluminum bars, beauty in shining silver planes,
The magic of laboring hands for Democracy's defense.

—From a poem by Beulah M. Huey, in Kansas City Poetry Magazine

Fox Photos, London

Women shelterers scrubbing to music. They are voluntarily cleaning the platform of the London tube station they have used as a shelter. The woman in uniform is a porter (taking a man's place).

Through the Editor's Window

The Right Book at the Right Time

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As you know, this is Book Week. And while any week is a book week for some of us, the celebration of a group of days does give publishers and educators and librarians a chance to focus our attention upon books and good reading in special ways.

Perhaps the best thing about Book Week is the emphasis placed upon helping parents to learn more about good books for children with the idea of encouraging youngsters to read more.

There have never been more beautiful books for children than now. Nor better written ones in such abundance. Yet these very facts are a source of bewilderment to those who would chart their way among so many. Any of us who have the guidance of children and young people at heart, then, need continually to make some study of these books, that we may intelligently match the right book to the right child at the right time.

It is really a form of education—this "matching up" process. You and I can probably recall the lasting influence some book had upon our character unfoldment when that perfect matching actually took place.

Choosing a book for someone else, or helping either child or grownup to choose one, is a serious responsibility. It can't be done by a sudden bobbing into bookshop or library to pick up whatever appeals to the eye. Besides, we don't want to be that sort of guide to those we love.

No, the guidance we would offer must be compounded of a loving understanding of the other person's tastes, abilities, needs; some personal knowledge of the book world; as clear as possible a realization of what education as a means to unfoldment really is; and prayerful humility.

Why do not more women's clubs, parent-teacher associations, service clubs, branches of the American Association of University Women, and similar organizations form study groups in this field? There are few opportunities greater than helping someone to grow—through choice of the right book at the right time.

A Tuesday Column

Idioms Are the Private Life of a Language

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Basic English

Eleventh of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

We have given a good deal of time to the eighteen Basic English verbs, but in doing so we have touched upon some of the important processes of language which Mr. Ogden has recognized in his construction of Basic English, and which orthological studies are making clearer. We will now consider these verbs in relation to the "foreigner" or the young child learning English.

We have seen how a word may expand its meaning to include metaphorical senses, and how a name may be lent to objects or processes to give color or sense by comparison with other things to which they are in some way similar. We have seen that although it may be used in different settings and to describe different things the word does not change fundamentally its root sense. If we know the primary physical use of a word we can usually trace its extended uses back and so get its new meaning. Seeing how a common word or phrase has come to have a certain meaning is always a help in remembering it.

Today we will consider the times when the extended meaning of a word leaps off onto some new track, whose relation to the original root sense is not always easy to trace. We call this idiomatic language, and its forms or little phrases of speech which are so common in all languages are idioms. They are little phrases which depend for their meaning not upon the reasonable expansion of words, but upon special knowledge or reference, or perhaps some joke, and we have come to understand them from hearing them used. They are the private life of a language, the part that only those who know the language well are able to use and understand.

It is natural that the commonest words in our language should have the most idiomatic uses, the Basic English, based as it is upon the more fundamental words, has to guard against their expansions into any but understandable uses.

Mr. Ogden in his book "The Basic Words," has listed for foreigners the idiomatic uses in levels, depending upon the difficulty they are likely to present to those trying to learn them.

For example, *full:*

In its simplest sense, that of *complete*, the learner would have no trouble with "a full vessel," "get it full," "the full story," "make full use of." To a more extended use, "full of ideas," Mr. Ogden has given a star, meaning that the learner will have to consider before he sees the meaning. To "full face," "in full," and "full-up," Mr. Ogden has given two stars, indicating that the foreigner could probably never get the meaning from the root senses of the words alone.

Here are some of the Basic English verbs used in their root senses. Be:

The servant will *be* here at nine o'clock with the horses.
He will *be* an officer when he has got through his examinations.
She seemed like another-*being*.

Do:

Mary *did* her mother's work.
Such *doings* quickly got him into trouble.
If you *do* not give me some help I will not get through in time.

Come:

The birds will *come* back in the Spring.

Get:

Will you *get* some more paper.
You will *get* wet if you go out in the rain.
The man *got* down from the house.

Make up some other sentences using these same verbs in the same senses. Then see if you can think up some idiomatic uses of these verbs which would not be understood by a foreigner. If you go back to lesson 8 and take another look at the various uses of the verb "to see" you will find plenty of such examples.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Schools Have Changed

Like the Statue of Liberty, the schoolhouse is a symbol of the American way of life. Over thirty million of America's youth attend elementary schools, high schools and colleges—one-fourth of our entire population.

Why not join the millions of parents and citizens who will visit schools during American Education Week. Nov. 9-15? Schools have changed since the days of readin', writin', and 'rithmetic to the tune of the hickory stick. Boys and girls still learn the three R's, but they do more these days.

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"The Literature of Junior College Terminal Education." Prepared for the Commission on Junior College Terminal Education by Lois E. Engleman, Librarian, Frances Shimer College; and Walter Crosby Eells, Executive Secretary, American Association of Junior Colleges, 1941. 340p. $2.50. Address the American Association of Junior Colleges, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Self-Appraisal In Guidance

"The First Step in Guidance: Self-Appraisal." A report of the 1940 Sophomore Testing Program. By David G. Ryans. New York City: Co-operative Test Service of the American Council on Education, 15 Amsterdam Avenue.

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Monte Carlo Ballet Season Opens—Theater News—Radio Prospects

Salvador Dali's 'Labyrinth' Is Novelty of First Program

By Margaret Lloyd

Boston's annual Fall Ballet Week, the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo officiating, began at the Opera House last night with less than the usual éclat since the occasion was not a benefit. But there were sufficient ballet lovers on hand to make resounding applause for old favorites in the order of their appearance—Danilova, Massine, and Franklin—in Gaité Parisienne," which closed the program, and to bestow audible approval on the opening "Les Sylphides," which, with Toumanova, Krassovska, and Zoritch in the principal parts, received an especially gracious performance.

The main dish of course was Salvador Dali's new production. "Labyrinth," a weird concoction of hors d'oeuvre and smörgåsbord including stuffed pigeons, bare skulls and bones, lonely eyeballs, and various other unrelated items, together with several characteristic Dali paintings for back-drops, and a surrealist style parade of costumes.

* * *

Disregarding the program notes, which are even more confused than the action, there is mixed up in all this, and very mixed up, the adventures of Theseus and Ariadne. Massine contributes what choreography there is, providing Theseus with some interesting figurations, ably done by Igor Youskevitch looking very handsome in white embroidered bib and tucker; and a duet for Castor and Pollux, beautifully done by Zoritch and Chris Volkoff. Toumanova, as Ariadne, not only has to wear a ridiculous costume, but seems unenjoyingly to cope with the oddities of her role. There are innumerable other mythological beings, largely inexplicable, as are most of the proceedings.

All one plain spectator could make of it was that the "thread of Ariadne" turned out to be a rope, and that Theseus, taking the bull by the horns, thereby slew the Minotaur. There was also a cock fight, in which the dancers wore their costumes backwards for super-realistic effect.

* * *

The most ingenious paradox of the entire phantasmagoria, if one could forgive the indignity, was setting it to the innocent, joyous music of Schubert's Great C Major Symphony. Whether Massine considers this his sixth symphonic ballet or not, it is an all-Dali production, composed of Dali window-dressing and Dali pranks.

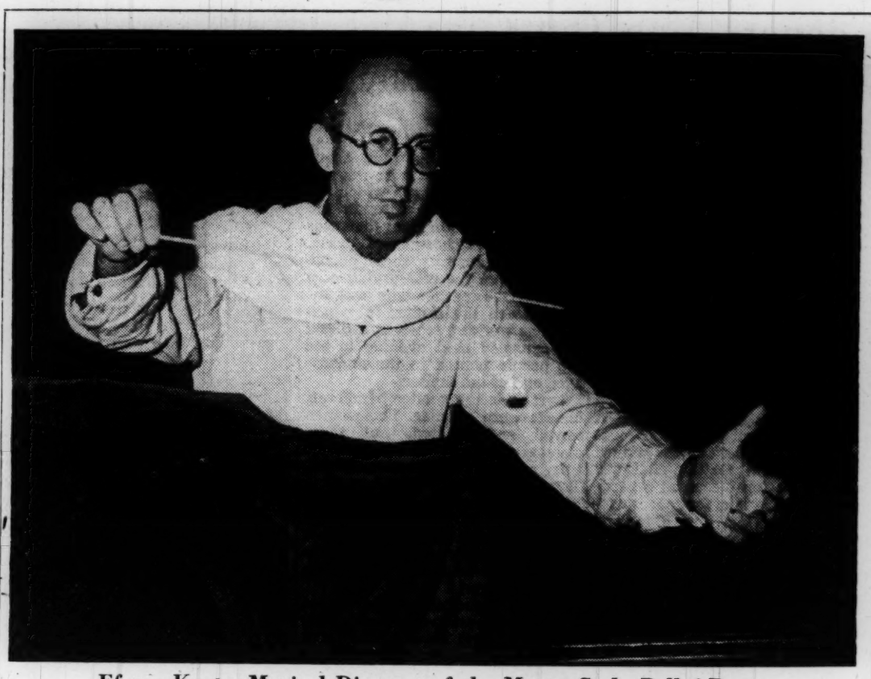
And the moral of that is, Don't take it serious: it's too Dalirious.

Efrem Kurtz conducted "Labyrinth" and "Gaité Parisienne;" Franz Allers, "Les Sylphides."

'The Pirates of Penzance'

At the Majestic—Revival of of Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, presented by the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. The cast includes the following:

The Pirate King	John Hendricks
Samuel	Bertram Peacock
Frederick	Morton Bowe
Major General Stanley	Florenz Ames
Sergeant of Police	Robert Pitkin
Mabel	Kathleen Roche
Edith	Mary Roche
Kate	Grace Garnett
Isabel	Marie Valdez
Ruth	Helen Lanvin



Efrem Kurtz, Musical Director of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe

Jerome Robinson

Eddie Cantor and Members of the Cast of 'Banjo Eyes'

The musical show in which the comedian is returning to the stage, comes to the Colonial on Tuesday, Nov. 11.

'The Pirates of Penzance'

Those soft-hearted "Pirates of Penzance" who could not make piracy pay came to the Majestic last evening along with that faithful slave to duty, Frederick, the piratical maid-of-all-work, Ruth, the glib-tongued Major General Stanley, rattling off polysyllabic rhymes that even Cole Porter might envy, the General's charming daughters, and the melodious constabulary who are still convinced that "a policeman's lot is not a happy one." The revival, the second in the series now in progress, was pleasant, for Gilbert and Sullivan always provide the materials for a cheerful evening. The company seemed well prepared and the performance went smoothly.

The players include both veterans and fresh voiced youngsters. As a group they are better in the singing than in the comic business. There are moments when they seem to tend a little toward the operatic manner. But there are some amusing performances. Florenz Ames, who is a versatile entertainer, does well by Major General Stanley, missing not a syllable of the familiar patter song and bearing himself with due military dignity. Robert Pitkin, after the tradition of Gilbertian sergeants of police, lets himself go with an abundance of embroideries on the "tarantara" chorus and the policemen's song. Bertram Peacock is a rollicking pirate lieutenant, and Helen Lanvin is a cheerful Ruth.

In the more musical roles, Morton Bowe sings well the role of the perplexed Frederick, torn between his contract with the pirates and his repugnance for their profession. It seems now that he will not reach his twenty-first birthday until 1960, which is a little later than Gilbert originally contemplated but which is not likely to disturb anyone. Kathleen Roche decorates the role of Mabel, and Mary Roche, Grace Garnett, and Marie Valdez are the other prominent daughters in the General's numerous family.

E. F. M.

On the Stage

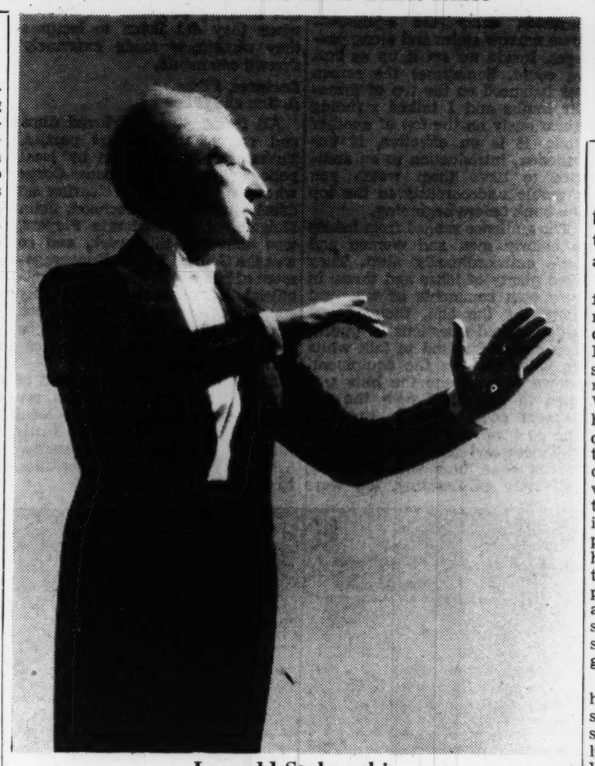
"Letters from Lucerne," Fritz Rotter's and Allen Vincent's new play which had been mentioned for Nov. 24 at the Plymouth, is now expected to arrive in Boston on Dec. 8 and, according to information in New York, the theater will be the Wilbur. Sonya Stokowski, daughter of the conductor, will be in the cast.

* * *

Will Geer is to have the comedy lead in "My Maryland," which is the next revival at the Boston Opera House, beginning Tuesday, Nov. 11.

* * *

Ella Logan is being given star rating in "Sons o' Fun" at the Shubert, along with Olsen and Johnson and Carmen Miranda. The cast of the musical show were expected to be guests of the Metropolitan theater today at a showing of "Week End in Havana," Miss Miranda's new film.



Leopold Stokowski

Who is to direct the first of four concerts with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, beginning tonight, NBC-Blue Network, at 9:30.

Hovaness Program

Among the new compositions being performer by Alan Hovaness in his first piano recital of the season, at Steinert Hall, Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, will be two songs the composer has set to texts written for him by William Saroyan. The songs, "Shah-Mouradian," and "Bari, Bari," will be sung by Deran Dinjian, baritone, and Victoria Samuelian, soprano. Also having their first public performance are a number of the composer's works for piano, among them "Mountain Dance No. 4." The complete program for the recital follows:

Impromptu, Op. 90, No. 4: Impromptu, Op. 142, No. 2 ... Schubert
"Aufschwung" from Phantasiestücke ... Schumann
Etude in E; Polonaise in A flat; Scherzo in C charp minor; Etude in A minor ... Chopin
Poem, Sonatina, Mountin Dance Nos. 1 and 4;
"Shah-Mouradian"; "Bari-Bari"; Nocturne; "The Mystic Flute" ... Hovaness

At Doll and Richards

At Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street, there are on exhibition works by H. Anthony Dyer and his daughter, Nancy.

Those artists who once recorded for us the beauty of European natural scenery have recently dedicated their energies to America. Mr. Dyer's talent and inclination seemed especially adapted to the majestic grandeur of the Old World. Today, however, Mr. Dyer, having explored the New England countryside, seems at no loss. With the same patient handling of opaque pigment he depicts great vistas amid New England mountains, silhouetted trees and gleaming streams. His technique is a practiced and dependable one and his color schemes remain within the romantic conventional range of past performance. The mountains are less massive forms than exquisite profiles patterned against the sky. He gives them height and grandeur.

Miss Dyer continues to make her genre sketches of everyday subjects. She has an observant and shrewd eye, and her brush makes legible record of what she sees. While her father seeks the poetic and lofty, she observes the mundane and factual. She has the gift of description and the caricature touch.

D. A.

Stokowski to Conduct Tonight

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Leopold Stokowski, in keeping with his promise to place emphasis on American music, has chosen the work of Philip Warner, a staff pianist in a Chicago radio station, for his first concert with the NBC Symphony Orchestra tonight, NBC-Blue Network at 9:30. "Sinfonietta," was selected by Mr. Stokowski and an NBC music committee consisting of Samuel Chotzinoff, Frank Black, and Ernest La Prade. Mr. Stokowski will open the concert with his transcription of Bach's Prelude in E Flat Minor, from the "Well-Tempered Clavichord," and Brahm's Symphony No. 3, in F Major, will be the principal item. Mr. Stokowski will also comment on the music.

Musical comedy singing versus the smooth modern style, boogie woogie versus the classics, will be contrasted tonight in the NBC "Treasury Hour" over WBZ at 8. Ethel Merman's lively style will be matched with Dinah Shore's velvety manner. Albert Ammons and Pete Johnson, the boogie woogie team, will release a flock of "eight to the bar" rhythm while Edward Kilenyi, concert and recording pianist, will uphold the classical side.

On the Treasury program will be a new song titled "The White House Is the Light House of the World." Edmund Gwenn and Heather Angel will give an excerpt from "The Wookey."

Raymond Gram Swing is to be heard now in a Monday-to-Thursday series of news comments.

Election returns from State and municipal contests will be aired in the later hours by most stations. In some cases the returns will cause alteration or curtailment of programs.

Wednesday

Variety

John Kieran of "Information Please" to be Fred Allen's special guest, Cornell student to be collegiate guest; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Marlene Dietrich to be guest of Eddie Cantor's show; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9

Willie Howard, Comedian, and John Buckmaster, impersonator, to be guests of Ilka Chase; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Drama

"Mr. Meek" comes to the rescue of the local high school football team; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Nora Charles brings her wits to bear on "Matched Makeup for Madame," due to an indisposition of her husband, Nick; "Thin Man"; NBC-Red-Wnac, 8.

Thursday

Speaker

W. Averell Harriman, head of the recent American mission to Moscow, to speak at National Commander's dinner of the American Legion, from Indianapolis; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Music

Bach's Concerto in A Major for Piano and String Orchestra, and Handel's Concerto Grosso, No. 6, in B Flat Major, for Oboe, Cembalo and String Orchestra, are to be played by the Cincinnati Conservatory Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 4

"America Preferred" program, now shifted to Thursday evening, will feature Emanuel Feuermann, cellist, playing Tchaikovsky's "Variations on a Rococo Theme"; Alfred Wallenstein to conduct orchestra in first movement of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and Strauss' "Artist's Life" Waltz; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Variety

Joan Davis, film comedienne, to be featured with Rudy Vallee and John Barrymore; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Friday

Music

Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting, to play Ormandy arrangement of Bach's Toccata in C Major; Brahms' Alto Rhapsody, with Blanche Thebom and the Men's Glee Club of the University of Pennsylvania; and Beethoven's Symphony No. 3, in E Flat ("Eroica"); MBS-WAAB, 2:30.

Friday evening forecasts: Constance Bennett scheduled to be guest with Al Pearce . . . Lou Holtz with Kate Smith . . . Martha Scott to play air version of film, "Made for Each Other" . . . Paulette Goddard and Bob Hope to co-star in air version of their film, "Nothing but the Truth."

Sunday

New national defense series scheduled to begin Sunday over Mutual with Clifton Fadiman as master of ceremonies, Morton Gould conducting, with adaptations of well-known plays featuring prominent dramatic players.

Master Dance Course

Martha Graham will conduct six lessons, and Charles Weidman three, in the master dance course to be presented by the Boston Dance Council in Jan Veen Studio Hall, on Sunday afternoons, from 3 to 6, as follows: Martha Graham, Nov. 9, 16, and 32 and tentatively, Jan. 25, Feb. 1 and 8; Charles Weidman, March 1, 8, and 22.

News of the Screen

New York

Gabriel Pascal is currently in New York talking over with Donald Ogden Stewart the screen version of George Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man," which Mr. Pascal will produce and direct from Mr. Stewart's script. Mr. Pascal is also looking for players to support Cary Grant and Ginger Rogers in the RKO production. The producer has turned over to Mr. Stewart the notes that Mr. Shaw made concerning the film translation and also some supplementary scenes suggested by Mr. Pascal and approved by the playwright. Oscar Straus, who composed the score for "The Chocolate Soldier" is writing original music for Mr. Pascal's new film.

* * *

Over the week end the Museum of Modern Art, 11 West Fifty-Third Street, New York, began showing "Part II: The Talkies," the second half of its "Cycle of 300 Films" highlighting the history and development of the motion pictures from 1905 to 1940. The first half began on June 30 and concluded on Oct. 31. The entire series includes 107 programs. The second half is made up of 45 programs and will continue through January, 1942. The Museum will show each program on two successive days at 4 p. m. daily and at 2 and 4 p. m. on Sundays.

Among the films to be shown are "The Jazz Singer," King Vidor's "Hallelujah," "Anna Christie" with Greta Garbo and Marie Dressler, "All Quiet on the Western Front," "Mädchen in Uniform," "A Nous La Liberté," "Chapayev," "La Maternelle," and "Alexander Nevsky."

After this series on "The Talkies" at the Museum, the Film Library will circulate many of the films to other museums, colleges, schools, and study groups throughout the country. The number of these institutions showing films circulated by the Library has steadily grown in the six years of its existence, until it now reaches nearly 400.

* * *

Henry Fonda and Gene Tierney are to be co-starred in "Rings on Her Fingers," a Twentieth Century-Fox production scheduled to go before the cameras on Nov. 17. Laird Cregar, Sara Allgood, John Shepperd, Henry Stephenson, and Catharine Doucet are in the cast, which Rouben Mamoulian will direct.

* * *

Joseph Pasternak, who produced the Deanna Durbin pictures at Universal before joining M-G-M's production staff, was awarded a special plaque by the Nordacs Club in Manhattan Center, Sunday evening. The plaque honors Mr. Pasternak's "integrity, his wholesome contributions to the screen and the inspiration his own career has served to all persons who are talented and ambitious."

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Wellesley College, Billings Hall, Wellesley—Recital by Ives Chardon, cellist, and Davis Barnett, pianist, 9. (Open to the public without charge.)

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Youth concert by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wheeler Beckett, Conductor. 3:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—"Nutcracker," "Spectre de la Rose," "Beau Danube," presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Boston Opera House—"Coppelia," "Spectre de la Rose," "Prince Igor," presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. 2:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"Macbeth," revival of Shakespeare's tragedy. Starring Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays, at 2:30.

Majestic—"Pirates of Penzance," presented by the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30.

Shubert—"Sons o' Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical with Carmen Miranda. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—"Separate Rooms," comedy. Featuring Alan Dinehart, Anna Sten and Lyle Talbot. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Peabody Playhouse—"Thunder Rock," by Robert Ardrey, presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:50, 5, 8:05. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. 2:50, 6, 9:05.

Fenway—"Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor, Joan Perry. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"The Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1:10, 2:45, 4:20, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 9:25 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:10, 10:20. "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt and Robert Baldwin. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:55. "March of Time." 12:25, 3:40, 6:50, 10.

Kenmore—"Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 2:35, 5:30, 8:10. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:55, 6:35, 9:30.

Metropolitan—"Week-End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda, John Payne, and Cesar Romero. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. "Great Guns," Sheila Ryan, Dick Nelson. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern—"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—"You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 1:10, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy and Kay Harris. 11:55 a. m., 3:05, 6, 9.

Paramount—"Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

R.K.O. Boston—"Swing It Soldier," Ken Murray, Francis Langford, Brenda and Cobina. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 5, 7:45, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9.

Scollay—"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"The Quiz Kids," "U. S. Bomber," "Popular Science," "Sports," "Hollywood Picture People," "Will Osborne Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy and Kay Harris. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

Strand—Huntington Avenue—"Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Father is a Prince," John Litel. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—"Information Please." "Glacier Trails." "Buenos Aires." "Jan Garber's Orchestra." News Digest, including the President's Navy Day Speech. Continuous 1-11.

Trans-Lux—"This Way Please," Fibber McGee and Molly. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:45. "Mercy Island," Otto Kruger and Gloria Dickson. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:25, 10.

Tremont—"Rains Came," Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Man About Town," Jack Benny. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:40, 10:10.

Uptown—"The Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall and Olympe Bradna. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna and James Ellison. "Passage From Hongkong," K. Douglas. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers. "Penthouse Mystery." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Navy Blue and Gold." James Stewart and Robert Young. "Shining Victory." Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Bride Wore Crutches." Lynne Roberts 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Spencer Tracy, Lana Turner. 2:10, 5:40, 9:05. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee. 4:10, 7:40.

Cleveland Circle: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "Free and Easy," Robert Cummings and Ruth Hussey. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.

University: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan, Jack Oakie and Martha Raye. 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "The Perfect Crime." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery and R. Johnson. "Country Fair," Eddie Foy, Jr. 2. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 3:35, 9:35. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:54, 7:54.

Codman Square: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Greer Garson and Robert Taylor. 3:30, 9:30. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:47, 8:47. "Passage from Hong Kong," Keye Luke. 1:38, 7:38.

Park: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Sweetheart of the Campus." 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 3:15, 9:30. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:33, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Northwest Passage." Spencer Tracy. "Pittsburgh Kid," Billy Conn. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Spencer Tracy. 3:10, 8:55. "March of Time—Peace by Adolf Hitler." 2:30, 8:15.

LYNN—Open - Air Theater: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Prisoner of Zenda." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2, 5:13, 8:26. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 3:17, 6:30, 9:44.

Mystic: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 2, 8:25. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 3:25, 7, 8:50.

Maplewood: "Broadway Limited." Victor McLaglen. "Angels with Broken Wings." 1:45. Evenings, 7-11.

Orpheum: "People vs. Dr. Kildare." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 1:45. Evenings, 7-11.

Strand: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3:10, 9:15. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 1:55, 6:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Ringside Maisie." Ann Sothern. 1:45, 8. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 3:35, 9:50.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Bad Men of Missouri." Dennis Morgan and Wayne Morris. "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott and William Gargan. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Time Out for Rhythm." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan, Jack Oakie, Martha Raye and Jack Haley. 3:30, 9:15. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou 1:30, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders.

QUINCY — Quincy: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston.

Strand: "Hold Back the Down." Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and M. Anderson.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery and Rita Johnson. "Mystery Ship," Paul Kelly. 2 and 8:30.

Revere: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Robert Montgomery and Rita Johnson. "Mystery Ship," Paul Kelly. 2 and 8:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lewis Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

Central: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Hughes. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers. "Thieves Fall Out." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Manpower." Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich. "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Dive Bombers," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "The Great Command." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Red Head," June Lang and Johnny Downs. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Men of the Timberland," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2:09, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:16, 9.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Highway West." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. "I'll Wait for You." Marsha Hunt and Robert Sterling. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Bride Came C. O. D., Bette Davis. "Penthouse Mystery," Ralph Bellamy and M. Lindsay. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "There Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 2:15, 7:45 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Something to Sing About," James Cagney. "The Last Mile," Preston Foster. Continuous from 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "My Life With Carolina." Ronald Colman and Anne Lee. 3:30, 8:09. "Dance Hall," Carol Landis and Cesar Romero. 3:16, 6:40, 9:40.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL • LAST 7 TIMES • TONIGHT 8:30
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MACBETH
Eves. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Thur. - Sat. $1.10 to $2.75

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EDDIE CANTOR
in a new musical comedy
"BANJO EYES"
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
MAT. 1st Wk. WED., FRI., SAT. 2nd Wk. TUES., THURS., SAT.
Eves. $3.30-$1.10. All Mats. $2.75-$1.10
Seats Now—No Performance Wed. Eve.

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MAX GORDON presents
"JUNIOR MISS"
A New Comedy by Jerome Chodorov & Joseph Fields
Directed by MOSS HART
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MAJESTIC • Tonight at 8:30
Matinee Tomorrow at 2:30—55c to $1.10
The Messrs. Shubert & Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co.
PIRATES OF PENZANCE
EVES. (Incl. SUN.) $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 85c, 55c
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IN PERSON in Their New Crazy Musical
SONS O' FUN
With CARMEN MIRANDA • ELLA LOGAN
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MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURS.
THE MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
"MY MARYLAND"
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL
A NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN OPERETTA HIT!
Eves: $2.20-55c; Wed. Mat., Sat. Mat., 55c-$1.65 (Tax Incl.). $1.10-55c; Sat.

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Sat. 10:15 A. M. NOVEMBER 8
JORDAN HALL
MRS. WIGGS of the Cabbage Patch
Tickets 60c, 85c, $1.10, $2.20
Women's International League
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"YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH"
Plus "Tillie The Toiler"

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Alice FAYE Carmen MIRANDA John PAYNE Cesar ROMERO
"WEEK-END IN HAVANA"
Plus "GREAT GUNS"

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
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Melvyn Douglas, Ruth Hussey, Ellen Drew
"OUR WIFE"
Plus "BULLETS FOR O'HARA"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
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IT HAPPENS ON ICE
at America's Only Ice Theatre
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501 Seats for Every Performance 50c. EVGS. AT 8:40
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LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

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Commerce and Finance

Wheat Conservation Rates Rise; Other Crop Payments to Fall

Business and Industry

Does Dividend Rise Indicate Profit Gains?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Are corporations making more money now than before the national emergency?

How many strikes are interfering with national defense production in the crisis?

Answers to these questions are sought in nearly every cracker-box discussion of the industrial situation which is going on all over the country today. The following statistics give a partial, but not complete, answer to these questions.

Strikes Listed

The Office of Production Management for several weeks has made a list of strikes affecting defense plants, and has sought to differentiate between those with "direct" and "secondary" significance to national defense.

How controversial such figures are, however, is indicated from the omission from last week's figures of the 53,000 coal miners on strike against steel companies in the captive mines.

The OPM statisticians argued that with two weeks' coal supply on the ground the four-day mine stoppage did not affect defense output. In taking this position they ignored the contention of some steel company officials that steel output was immediately affected.

1. First on the question of corporate profits:

Figures of corporation dividends for the first 10 months of 1941 show a total, voted up to Oct. 31, of $3,135,000,000.

In 1940 the dividend figure was $2,848,000,000, or $287,000,000 less than the present year to date.

Taking the latest month alone the dividend figure is $281,023,000 for October, 1941, compared with only $229,781,000 for October, 1940, or about $50,000,000 more for this year. In September, 1941, dividends of $270,877,000 were voted, which is about $10,000,000 less than last month's.

Although the rate of dividend increase has tended to slow down somewhat in recent months, October, 1941, dividends were, nevertheless, the largest for any corresponding period since 1937, and October was the seventh consecutive month in which this comparison was true. From figures like these Treasury department officials argue that profits have not fallen off.

2. Secondly, as to strikes.

On November 1 the labor division of OPM reported that during the week 28 strikes affected plants with known defense contracts.

Of these, it alleged, only 10 were of "direct significance" to the national defense. The 10 strikes involved some 6,900 workers.

This figure showed an increase from the week before, at which time the OPM listed five strikes in its "significant" category, involving only 2,500 men.

Many Settled

The OPM now lists the number of defense strikes settled in addition to those current. During the past week, it reported, various Government agencies either settled strikes or secured resumption of work of 25,100 workers in 12 disputes having "direct" effect on the defense program. In five cases of threatened strikes, involving 12,600 workers, settlements were reached without work stoppage.

At the War and Navy departments it is pointed out in connection with the above figures that a numerically small defense strike may have a crippling effect in certain industries if it occurs at a bottleneck of production.

Tin Production

NEW YORK—According to the current issue of the Statistical Bulletin published by the Tin Research Institute, world production of tin in September 1941 is estimated at 19,400 long tons, compared with 21,800 long tons in September 1940. Production for the first nine months of 1941 was 185,900 tons against 165,400 tons in the first nine months of 1940.

U. S. Forced to Give Enormous Financial Hostages to Future

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — In speculation here on what our post-war economy will look like, great importance is attached to the enormous economic and financial hostages the United States is now giving to the future in order to achieve full-out production.

Plant capacity, employment, wages, taxes, and debts are being lifted to such heights that any return after the war to a pre-defense economic system would invite, or at least make possible, widespread economic disaster. Any important fading of the economic current could bring widespread bankruptcy, wage deflation, unemployment, credit shrinkage, and political embarrassment for Washington.

To illustrate.

Steel capacity is being lifted toward 100,000,000 tons, each ton involving an investment of $125. Peace-time consumption has never run over 60,000,000 tons, and dropped in 1932 to less than 20,000,000 tons. A post-war return even to the 60,000,000-ton figure would leave 40,000,000 tons of idle capacity, representing an investment of around $5,000,000,000. Much of the new investment is being made for government account, and increasingly the government-owned and the private-owned plant is "scrambled." Who would take the loss?

Defense Changes Picture

Aluminum capacity of under 400,000,000 pounds a year before the war is being lifted toward 2,000,000,000 pounds a year. Shipbuilding capacity is being lifted to 6,500,000 deadweight tons a year, a multiplication of perhaps six. Aircraft plant of only 13,000,000 square feet in 1939 will be up to 55,000,000 feet by next summer. Machine tool output is slated at $750,000,000 this year, $1,000,000,000 next year, against a maximum peace-time volume in the past of around $200,000,000 and a 1932 volume of around $20,000,000.

In general the American capital goods industries were thought "over-equipped" and "over-built" before the defense program started. At least they hardly averaged to use, year-in-and-year-out, more than half their capacity. Now, however, billions of dollars of new plant are being built. While some of it is for construction of tanks, ordnance, etc., of no peace-time value, a large proportion of the new plant is for goods with civilian uses, and much of the purely armament construction could probably be more economically converted to peace-time uses than junked.

Labor, too, has relaxed its usual caution. Restrictions on apprenticeship and on industrial training are being abandoned right and left. Hundreds of thousands of men are being taught skilled trades or special skills who before defense were prevented either by union rules or by employer indifference or by personal caution or by the obvious lack of demand for new men. The Government is subsidizing vocational schools, machine shops, and engineering colleges, and "training-within-industry" and "up-grading" programs, like Britain's "dilution of labor" programs, are being pushed hard. Millions of men and women are getting jobs.

A post-war let-down would let these people down to hard times, make-work programs, or public charity.

Wage-rates have been lifted to all-time peaks. The increases have been possible only through capacity operation and the resultant economies in overhead costs. An industrial let-down would wipe out these economies: labor and capital would then have to fight to see who would take the financial rap.

Farmers Face Trouble

Farmers too would be in the same spot This year for the first time, the official farm program calls for production increases. Lease-lend is likely to cause these programs to be further increased; meantime farm wages are rising fast, and the farmers may soon be in a position where only large volume demand can enable them to pay these wages. Hundreds of thousands of farm hands are being lured from the land to defense jobs in the towns. "Back to normalcy" would mean back to the farm for them, and for the farmers it would mean back to the hard times of the 1920's, the gist of which was "too many farmers."

Nor would the trouble be confined to the United States. The tremendous American demand for raw materials has spread prosperity and activity through Latin America and the West and East Indies. For the first time at least since 1918, Cuba can sell all the sugar she can produce, Brazil all the manganese, Chile all the copper and nitrates, the Malay States all the tin, the Dutch East Indies all the rubber, etc. Back to normalcy would threaten depression and despair for the entire western hemisphere and considerable areas in the War East.

The American credit structure has grown equally vulnerable to any fading of the current of money.

The commercial banks, for instance, are running what in old-fashioned "normal" times would be a dangerously slim ratio of capital and surplus to deposits. Confidence in them has become partly dependent on the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which, however, has assets of less than $600,000,000 or only about one per cent of the total demand liabilities of American banks. In about the same position are the supports Congress has put under the real estate mortgage structure of the country—the FHA, the Federal Home Loan Banks, and the FSLIC. Any financial showdown like 1921 or 1932 would inevitably force these three back into the U. S. Treasury for help.

Return to "Normalcy" Unlikely

The life insurance companies are now liable in effect for about $20,000,000,000 of what amount to net demand liabilities, in the form of policy loan privileges, surrender values, or benefits left with the companies for investment but in effect subject to demand withdrawal. Against all this the companies carry cash of only round $1,000,000,000.

Perhaps furthest out on a limb of all, by old-fashioned standards, is the U. S. Treasury. Its revenues depend on good business, particularly income taxes, which shrunk between 1929 and 1932 from $2,400,000,000 to $800,000,000 and are probably even more sensitive today. Its expenditures, on the other hand, are now adjusted to hard times in reverse, for "back to normalcy" would rapidly increase the calls on the Treasury for urban and farm relief at the very moment when revenues were beginning to fall off.

This prospect is so downright bad, particularly in contrast with today, that it is about the strongest reason at hand for not expecting any return to "normalcy" after the war. If and when the external threat to the nation faded, this would constitute a dangerous internal threat. Under the circumstances, Washington would be extremely unlikely to begin dismantling the war economy, even if it were of the temperament to do so.

Even if, as is highly improbable, the Administration elected to return to a balanced budget, the budget would be automatically unbalancing itself as it did in the early 'thirties when new concepts of fiscal policy began to crowd out the once predominant idea that it must be balanced at all costs. The American public would be likely to consider any sacrifice of old-fashioned financial principles as worth while to avoid a return to the pre-war business cycle. For either national party to urge or permit "necessary deflation" would be political suicide.

Takes New Post

Robert G. Bolles

Has become associated with Boston Fiduciary and Research Associates, investment advisers to the Keystone Custodian Funds. Mr. Bolles has been for many years editor-in-chief of Poor's Manuals. He will have direct charge of selecting and supervising the securities in the portfolios of the four Keystone Bonds Funds.

U. S. Starts Suit Against Pullman Co.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Government charged at the opening of its anti-trust suit against the Pullman Company and affiliates that through interlocking directorates the companies "virtually monopolized" not only the railroad sleeping car business but also the manufacture of all types of passenger cars.

"The size of the defendants, the financial power of the defendants, made this possible," special Assistant U. S. Attorney Foster Hamilton declared.

Among the defendants—none of whom is expected to attend the hearings before next week—are J. Pierpont Morgan, George Whitney, Morgan partner; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., board chairman of the General Motors Corporation; Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh; Harold S. Vanderbilt, New York, and David A. Crawford, president of the Pullman Company. All are directors of the company.

Mr. Hamilton began presenting a ponderous pile of documentary evidence before the special three-judge Federal Court and said it was unlikely that witnesses would be called before next week.

Defense attorneys said privately they expect the trial to continue for at least six months.

The Government is seeking dissolution of Pullman, Inc., a holding company for the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, the Pullman Car and Manufacturing Company of Alabama, and the Pullman Company which operates the sleeping car service for 78 of the nation's railroads.

Seth W. Richardson, one of a half-dozen defense attorneys, said at one point that the case "arose from the complaint of a competitor" to the Pullman Company. Mr. Hamilton denied it.

Over the protests of defense counsel, Mr. Hamilton succeeded in having the court issue subpoenaes for documents of a six-director committee of the Pullman Company which he said had been named to consider purchase of lightweight railroad cars. Mr. Hamilton said President Martin W. Clement of the Pennsylvania Railroad and President Frederick E. Williamson of the New York Central met with the committee.

Germany Found Leading Other Nations In Debt Increase Due to War Costs

CHICAGO (AP)—An analysis of debt increases for five major nations during 1930-1940, published by the Federation of Tax Administrators, showed the following percentages of increase:

Germany	600
Japan	500
United States	165
Canada	58
Great Britain	20

Information on which the study was based came from the research files of Dr. Simeon E. Leland, of the University of Chicago.

The report said that Germany had been spending heavily for war preparations during the entire 10 year period and that the Japanese increase came largely during the period in which Japan waged war on China.

"Britain, not actually at war until the middle of the fiscal year 1940, showed a debt increase of less than one-fifth," the report added.

It also said "the 1930-1940 debt increases appear trivial beside those which will result from the greatly expanded outlays of all these nations at the present time."

The survey said United States Treasury estimates indicated that six billion dollars of indebtedness was incurred in 1941, and added that this would be augmented by $13,000,000,000 more during the present fiscal year.

Puget Sound Pulp Co. Reports Business Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash. — Increases in production, sales and net profit for the first nine months of 1941 over the like period of 1940, were reported by Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co. in its interim statement to stockholders.

Net profit after Federal tax provisions was $883,926, compared with $770,250 last year. After preferred dividends, net available to common stock was $2.55 a share for the nine months, compared with $2.02 in the same months of 1940.

Coolidge on N. E. Power Board

Charles A. Coolidge has been elected to the board of directors of New England Power Association. Mr. Coolidge is a member of the firm of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge and Rugg and of the Harvard Corporation.

Hopson Pleads Guilty To Tax Evasion Charge

NEW YORK (AP)—Howard P. Hopson, former head of the Associated Gas and Electric System now serving a federal sentence for mail fraud, has pleaded guilty in federal court to an indictment charging income tax evasion for 1929, amounting to $1,886,405.

The amount was alleged to have been due on $17,149,139 in profits heretofore unreported which accrued to the International Public Utilities Investing Company, Ltd., of Newfoundland.

Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe sentenced Mr. Hopson to two years imprisonment on his plea, the sentence to run concurrently with a five-year term imposed on him in the $20,000,000 mail fraud case.

Wheat Farmers Conservation Pay Increased

WASHINGTON (AP) — Wheat farmers, asked to cut their 1942 acreage, will receive higher rates of conservation payments next year while those for other crops are reduced.

Because of a reduction from 65,000,000 to 55,000,000 acres in next year's wheat acreage allotment, the Agriculture Department announced, the conservation payment for that crop will be increased from eight cents a bushel to 10.5 cents.

Effect of New Rate

Department officials explained the higher wheat rate would mean lower payments for other crops such as corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, potatoes, and peanuts since the total amount of funds budgeted for the program in 1942 is expected to be about the same as this year, $500,000,000.

The 1942 acreage allotments for most of these crops are substantially the same as in 1941. In the case of peanuts, however, the allotment is somewhat larger because the department is encouraging their production for oil as a defense move.

The payments, which are in addition to the price received for crops, may be earned by farmers planting within acreage allotments and carrying out soil building practices.

The schedule of payments for crops other than wheat, compared with the 1941 rates, follows:

Commercial corn, eight cents a bushel in 1942 against nine cents in 1941; cotton, 1.25 cents a pound and 1.37 cents; rice, 3 cents a hundred pounds and 5.5 cents; peanuts, $4.45 a ton and $2.25; commercial potatoes, 2 cents and 2.3 cents; flue-cured tobacco, 0.7 cents a pound and 0.8 cents; burley tobacco, 0.7 cents a pound and 0.8; fire cured tobacco, 1.4 cents a pound and 1.5 cents; dark air cured tobacco, .9 cents a pound and 1 cent; Virginia sun cured tobacco 0.9 cents a pound and 0.8 cents; Pennsylvania type 41 tobacco, 0.4 cents a pound and 0.5; cigar filler and binder tobacco, 0.7 cents a pound and 0.8; Georgia-Florida tobacco, 0.9 cents a pound and 1 cent.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard opposed a provision of pending price control legislation which would permit prices of some farm products to go higher than 110 per cent of "parity."

People May Object

He said in a radio talk over the National Radio Forum of the Washington Evening Star that such a proposal would make price control "ineffective" and that agriculture stood to lose "a lot of good will if the people get the idea that farmers are insisting on too much."

"It has taken us a long time to sell the country on the idea of equality for the farmer," he said. "Let's keep it sold."

In reporting a price control bill late Saturday the House Banking Committee included a three-way formula for commodity prices. The ceiling would be the highest of three levels: 110 per cent of parity, the average price from 1919 to 1929, and the prevailing level last October.

U. S. Sugar Makes Offering of Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is announced by the United States Sugar Corporation that it is offering to registered holders of its common and preferred stock as of November 10, 1941, the right to subscribe to 200,000 shares of new Series A preferred stock. The stock is priced at $25 per share.

In making the offering, the corporation is sending what is believed to be the first example of an illustrated prospectus to stockholders. The prospectus is in two colors, thus carrying out the corporation's established color combination heretofore used in annual reports, the covers being green, and the pages in india tint.

In the center of the back outside cover is a line drawing of the corporation's Clewiston sugar-house, surrounded by smaller drawings of sugar-producing operations and machinery.

Charts showing harvest statistics fill the back inside cover, while a map of the area in which the corporation operates is printed on the inside front cover.

American Stove Co. Net Equal to $1.80 Share

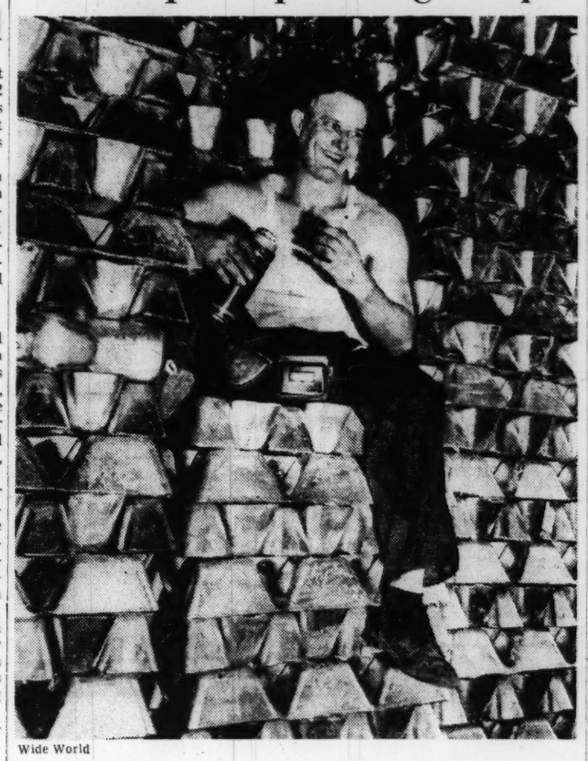
ST. LOUIS (AP)—The American Stove Company announced estimated earnings of $969,784, equal to $1.80 per share, for the first nine months of 1941. This is compared to $817,789, or $1.51 per share, for the same period of 1940.

Estimated earnings for the third quarter were $411,627, equal to 77 cents per share as compared with $308,081 or 57 cents per share for the same period a year ago.

G. E. Employee Awards

SCHNECTADY—The amount of awards paid employees in all works of the General Electric Company under the Suggestion System for the third quarter of the year comprising the months of July, August and September was 36 per cent higher than for the corresponding three months of 1940. During this period $23,698 was paid out for adopted suggestions as contrasted with $17,476 paid out in 1940.

Aluminum Supply Inadequate Despite Spiralling Output



Wide World

Workman checks aluminum ingots before knocking off for lunch at the plant of the National Smelting Company at Cleveland, where aluminum for defense is processed.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States probably will produce this year twice as much aluminum as the entire world production of 1936—and yet there will not be enough aluminum to go around. This light, strong metal plays a leading role in National Defense production, particularly in airplane construction, and so great is the demand it is impossible to forecast when the supply will catch up.

These figures on primary production alone, excluding secondary production and imports, show the dizzy speed at which America's aluminum output is climbing:

Year	Production in Pound's
1936	224,000,000
1939	327,000,000
1940	412,000,000
1941 (est.)	600,000,000
1942 (est.)	800,000,000

These figures all go much higher, of course, when secondary production and imports are added in.

Rapidly as aluminum production has increased, demand has kept ahead of it. Consumption in 1940 totaled 592 million pounds, and demand in 1941, if civilian uses were not being curtailed, would reach the estimated total of 1,400,000,000 pounds.

Hard to Pin Down

It is difficult at present to put aluminum figures down and make them stay there. They're the broken-field runners in the production game. Reasons for this are many and they run about in this order:

1. The raw material from which aluminum is obtained is bauxite. From it alumina is manufactured, and from alumina comes aluminum. It takes about two tons of bauxite to produce one ton of alumina, and two tons of alumina to produce one ton of aluminum. Whenever production capacity for aluminum is expanded, corresponding expansions must be made for alumina. Thus, building new aluminum plants is only half the problem.

2. The use of aluminum for military equipment, particularly in aircraft, is all tied up with the production of magnesium. Aluminum-magnesium alloy is a light, tough material that is highly prized by aircraft makers for frames, engines, propellers, wheels, and other parts.

3. Not only is our expanding airplane production calling for greater amounts of aluminum, but the trend to heavier planes calls for more aluminum per plane. A single-seater fighter uses some 5,500 pounds of aluminum alloy, while a heavy bomber takes 20,000 pounds.

4. Vast new plants now are under construction in the United States, others are about to enter construction, and still others are being projected. The dates on which these plants actually will enter into production are, of course, not definite. If no complications ensue—a somewhat rosy viewpoint—the United States next year will have a flow of aluminum never equaled in the history of the world.

Greater Output Needed

Even if aluminum figures are hard to pin down, this much is certain—if the defeat of the Axis is to be insured within a reasonable number of years, larger and larger amounts of aluminum must be produced. No other metal, with the exception of steel, is of greater importance in the making of military equipment.

Increased production of aluminum calls, of course, for increased production of bauxite, the aluminum ore. We import about 60 per cent of our supply from British and Dutch Guiana. The remainder comes from Arkansas. Both our imports and our domestic production have been increased sharply this year.

An unusual preparedness program is taking place in Arkansas, where bauxite lies from 5 to 75 feet below the surface of the ground. The ore always has been "strip" mined; that is, the earth removed above it and the bauxite taken out as needed. Now, however, the earth-removal process is going on full tilt over a great area and the bauxite veins exposed. Thus, as rapidly as it is needed, the ore can be scooped up quickly and started on its way to make airplane engine parts.

There is a sound reason for uncovering that bauxite ore. We have enough, it is estimated, to take care of U. S. demands for two or three years. If we found it impossible to get ore from the Guianas for any reason, our aluminum production would not suffer, at least for a time. Aluminum men do not like to contemplate such a contingency, however, remote, but they are taking no chances. Defense comes first, these days.

The tremendous military demand (airplane construction alone is taking about 75 per cent of our aluminum supply) has, of course, stopped all but essential civilian uses, and the metal was the first on which priority action was taken.

Axis Supplies Sufficient

While the United States is busy stepping up its aluminum production and seeking new sources of bauxite, the Axis powers face no such problem. France long has been one of the large producers of bauxite, and large deposits also exist in Hungary, Italy, and Yugoslavia. In fact, the Axis probably is better off in the aluminum field than in any other.

Great Britain has stepped up its production of aluminum greatly in the past two years and Canadian capacity has been more than doubled. Although Canadian exports to the United States declined in 1940 and the early part of 1941 due to British demands, this country has purchased a large supply from Canada to be delivered during the emergency years. Canadian exports to the U. S. were resumed in the fall of 1941.

The demand for aluminum will continue as long as the defense emergency exists—as long as tyranny and oppression threaten the world and the Arsenal of Democracy pours forth an ever-increasing fleet of planes to fight for freedom throughout the world.

This is the second of a series of 11 articles prepared by the Office for Emergency Management telling the story of shortages of vital raw materials.

G. M. Declares Dividend of $1

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of General Motors Corp. declared a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock. The payment will total over $43,000,000 when it is made Dec. 12 to stock of record Nov. 13.

In two preceeding quarters similar payments were made this year, and earlier in the year 75 cents a share was declared.

The total of $3.75 paid this year is the same as the aggregate for 1940.

Dep't Store Sales Up 8 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended October 25 were 8 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year. In the week ended October 18 sales were 6 per cent more than a year ago and in the four weeks ended October 25 they averaged 16 per cent more than in the similar period last year.

Copper Goods Restrictions Eased by OPM

WASHINGTON (AP)—Heavy restrictions against the use of copper sheets and copper strip and screen in the building industry were eased by action of the priorities division of the Office of Production Management.

The restrictions, scheduled to become effective November 1, would have frozen in the hands of manufacturers, distributors and consumers their stocks of fabricated copper materials and made them accessible to government requisitioning.

A series of amendments announced revoked the "freezing" order and permitted the manufacture of copper sheet, strip and screening at a reduced rate and the use of those materials for non-government purposes until January 1, 1942, after which their manufacture is prohibited.

Hereafter a manufacturer may adopt one of two methods of curtailing production of articles used in building construction. He may use 70 per cent of the copper used by him in the manufacture of each such article in a 1940 base period, or as an alternative he may use 50 per cent of the amount used by him between July 1 and September 30, 1941, plus the amount of copper necessary to manufacture articles which are excepted from the restrictions because of their defense necessity.

"This will assist a defense industry which is operating at a higher rate than in 1940, but still requires a drastic conservation in the use of copper," a statement by the priorities division said.

Several additions were made to the list of excepted articles. The most important permitted the use of copper "for use for repair of replacement purposes in plants employing chemical processes and in plants processing food where the existing installation is copper or copper alloy and where that chemical action makes the use of any other material impractical."

Also added to the list of general exceptions were hospitals, in cases where physical and chemical actions would make the use of substitute materials impractical: insecticides and fungicides such as copper sulphates; and the use of copper where essential in the storage, transportation and industrial processing of food.

Canadian Imports Up

OTTAWA—(CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported imports into Canada, not including gold, totalled $136,991,000 in September compared with $86,287,000 in the corresponding month last year.

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Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1

When the Weather Goes *B-r-r-r!*

It is good economy to own a pair of stout, storm-weight shoes for heavy weather. Adds to a man's comfort and saves wear and tear on his fair-weather shoes. Shoe dealers advertised in The Christian Science Monitor planned for your winter comfort 'way last spring, and now have storm shoes.

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We have prepared a very helpful booklet for Readers of The Christian Science Monitor on the Capital gain and loss provisions of the Federal Income Tax Act. Undoubtedly you have some holdings that could be changed over that would place you in a much better tax position.

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Cornhusking 'Champs' Back In Own Fields

TONICA, Ill., Nov. 4 (AP)—The two Illinois men who are the Nations best cornhuskers went back to the privacy of their own fields today to harvest their own corn.

The big time championship tournament crowds have dispersed for Floyd Wise of La Salle County, who won the national husking contest yesterday with 45.371 bushels, and for runner-up Leland Klein of Woodford County, whose net load of 45.21 bushels weighed only 11 pounds less.

Both fell short on bids for the national contest record, but both have work of their own to do now.

Mr. Wise and his brother Oakley, bachelors who live with their parents, rent a 240-acre farm. Part of their corn has been picked as practice for the contests, but the national champion must help get in the rest of the crop, now that the weather has turned dry.

Mr. Klein, whose build indicates that he would have made some college a fine athlete, also has lots of work to be done before the harvest season is over. Unless he gets help from a mechanical picker, Mr. Klein expects to husk some 5,000 bushels on his father's farm. His husking companion also will be one of his brothers.

Still safe is the national contest record of 46.71 bushels set in 1940 by Irvin Bauman, also of Woodford County. Mr. Wise, however, holds the all-time record of 50.967 bushels, set in the muddy and rain-soaked state contest here Oct. 31.

Mr. Wise picked the biggest gross load, 3,260 pounds, of any of the 22 huskers from 11 States in the national contest on the Theodore Schafer farm. He was penalized for leaving 28 pounds of marketable corn in the field. Mr. Klein was unusually clean, with gleaners finding only five pounds of corn in his wake. Neither man was penalized for leaving excessive husks on the yellow ears.

Iowa huskers won third and fifth, with fourth place going to a former La Salle County farmer, Donley Martin of Buffalo, Minn.

Estimates on yesterday's mud-wading crowd averaged around 75,000.

Mrs. Roosevelt Leads in Pledge Against Waste

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—In the diplomatic reception room where the President makes his radio talks to the world, Mrs. Roosevelt yesterday led the housewives of the Nation in taking a pledge against waste.

The pledge, printed on cheap paper to emphasize its conservation aspects, will be distributed by the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Civilian Defense to thousands of individual housewives and women's clubs in connection with War Against Waste Day Nov. 5. It reads as follows:

"As a consumer in the total defense of democracy I will do my part to make my home, my community, my country ready, efficient and strong. I will buy carefully. I will take good care of the things I have. I will waste nothing."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she had been asked to take the pledge in the White House kitchen, but preferred the office of Mrs. Henrietta F. Nesbitt, her housekeeper. Since it proved too small for motion picture equipment to record the event, the ceremony was moved to the diplomatic room. Mrs. Nesbitt also signed the pledge.

Pilot Says Crashed Plane Wouldn't Fly

MOORHEAD, Minn., Nov. 4 (AP)—"The thing just shook and it wouldn't fly, that's all."

That, in one graphic sentence, was Capt. Clarence Bates' description of his futile struggle to prevent the crash of a Northwest Airlines Transport plane here early Thursday, causing 14 fatalities.

Captain Bates, pilot and sole survivor, gave his recital of his last-minute battle with the 12-ton ship in a position introduced at the opening hearing of inquiry by Government officials. Although Captain Bates testimony said icing conditions were present just prior to the crash, they were not unusual and caused the pilot little concern.

"The airplane started to flutter or shake and the controls worked hard. I had difficulty turning the wheel . . . and the yoke worked hard fore and aft. . . . It was just a few seconds after that that we crashed."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CANDY FRUIT AND NUTS

QUERENCIA ORCHARD CANDIED FRUIT
LOS GATOS, CALIF.—Packed in 1 and 2 lb. round transparent boxes, $1.50 per lb. Delivered anywhere in the U. S. A. Mail orders promptly filled. ALICE CHASE CLARKE, Los Gatos.

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WILL SUBLET my 2-room furnished apartment. Lease expires February 8. Apply room 706, HEMENWAY HOTEL, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS
FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples of Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.
CHARLES E. MORRIS
In the Wholesale Fur Market
328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna 6-2270.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., 1 hour from New York—Capable woman for general housework and cooking; live in. Write to 227 MURRAY AVE., or TEL. RD. 6-4320.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — CAPABLE WOMAN for cooking; general housework; live in; own room and bath; good home for one seeking permanent position. Telephone ORdway 1626 or write 4727 Woodway Lane, N. W.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE
To the Holders of
BOSTON, WORCESTER & NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY COMPANY 5% REORGANIZATION MORTGAGE BONDS

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Article IV, section 2, of an Indenture of Mortgage dated as of November 15, 1927, from Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company to The First National Bank of Boston, Trustee, that the Board of Directors of said Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company have determined that in its opinion the available net earnings of the Company (as defined and after providing for certain payment as set forth in said indenture) are sufficient to justify the payment of the semi-annual instalment of the deferred interest provided for by the deferred coupon numbered Six (6) payable the 15th day of November, 1930, the payment of which was deferred at that time, on all bonds outstanding under said Indenture, being $1.50 for each $100 of the face value of the said bonds, and that said deferred interest will be paid upon presentation to The First National Bank of Boston of deferred coupons numbered Six (6) of said bonds on or after November 15, 1941.
BOSTON, WORCESTER & NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
By Myron E. Pierce
Secretary of the Board of Directors.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office available mornings, 551 Fifth Avenue. Tel. MU 2-8389 or residence (Brooklyn), Shore Road 8-6114.

PRACTITIONER'S office, centrally located, well equipped; for rent, morning hours; reasonable. Phone afternoons only. CH. 4-1009, 33 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. (Room 1740).

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BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Ste 11—Sunny rm., nicely furn.; also transients; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom. Ken. 1436.

BOSTON, 36 St. Stephen St.—Front room, street floor; suitable for practitioner's office. References exchanged. Com. 5571.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55 (Apt. 9-A)—Large, nicely furnished, desirable location; all transportation; near churches. Call after 1. Kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., 96th St. and West End Ave.—Cheerful room for business woman; 2 exposures; nicely furnished; reasonable. AC. 2-8072.

N. Y. C., 27 West 11 St.—Quiet, full home privileges; telephone; near church; Christian Scientist preferred; $8. Mrs. DeCamp.

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ALWAYS HIGH CASH PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. WIs. 7-7969

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

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ALICE CARTER, Dressmaker and Costumier, Coats, etc. Children's Dresses a speciality, 145, Newgate Lane, Mansfield, Notts.

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MANCHESTER — Christian Science Practitioner's Office at liberty three days weekly. Apply Rusholme 2198.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—Attractive house, heated throughout in winter; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffs. Adbaston 247.

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Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

HANTS — Knellwood House, Farnborough — First class private hotel, beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

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Special Winter Terms — Garages Near
E. STRAY, Proprietress — Phone 958

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England

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PROVISION EXPERTS
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and 45 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds

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THERE IS STILL A GOOD SELECTION OF
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FURS and FUR COATS. RENOVATIONS.
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Telephone 603
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Ladies' and Children's
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Phone 2732 — *Open Wednesday*
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A	■	■	C	O	M	E	T	■	■	X
C	■	E	T	A	■	A	S	A	■	I
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B	A	S	S	■	L	■	T	E	R	M
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M	O	R	M	A	■	■	E	D	I	T	H

8%

England

DERBY

(Continued)

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NEW ADDRESS:
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K SHOE AGENCY

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"Flowers for All Occasions"
CHOICE FLORAL DESIGNS
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HOLROYD BROS.
(Francis Street Corner)
Tel: 4657 — 197, GIBBET ST., HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
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Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

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Printing—Fountain Pens
Christmas Cards — Calendars
HARRY GREENWOOD & SONS
34, Bull Green, Halifax — 'Phone 3900

HARROGATE

PARKER'S GIFT SHOP
High Class Leather and Fancy Goods
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(Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4535

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Station Square
BRANCH STORES
20, West Park — Tel. 4390

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Curtains and Pelmets
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Bedding Remade
77 Station Parade
Under the Verandah — Ring 4889

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OXTOBY & JOHNSON Ltd.
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Agents for
Dexter Stormproofs
61 Highgate Kendal
Westmorland
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Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns. Coats. Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

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to His Majesty King George VI

J. Collinson & Co.
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34-36 Bold Street — Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
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Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies

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England

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER

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100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms — Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
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(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

BECKLEY'S
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
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Levenshulme — Phone RUSholme 4064

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for Social and Business Stationery. Greeting Cards for All Occasions. All Makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils.
Branches
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ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
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FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
Select Gifts that combine utility with Beauty.
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Repairs A Speciality
Open Always — Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

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England

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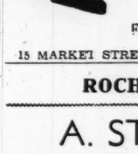

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L. E. MORLEY
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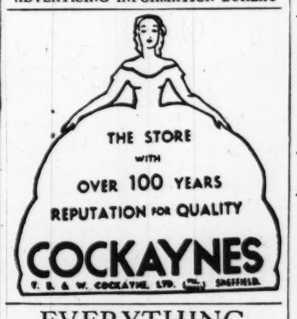

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England

SHEFFIELD

(Continued)

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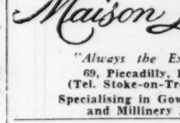

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SOUTHPORT'S SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS
MIRAMAR
CAFE—RESTAURANT
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Sundays—3 till 11 p. m. — Phone 55470
Morning Refreshment. Light Luncheons. Teas, Suppers Tea Dances, Evening Dances

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STO. 2650

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The Smart Men's Shop
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Sutherland House,
Piccadilly, Hanley. (Ph. 5153 S. O. T.)
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WHITLEY BAY

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Plumbing and Heating
Gleneagles Marine Gardens
WHITLEY BAY — Phone 553

YORK

H. B. DALE
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Men's Smart Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Pyjama Suits, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns. Large Stock of Fancy Goods.
Suits to Special Measure
21, PARLIAMENT STREET — YORK

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(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden

LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
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Scotland

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Antique Furniture
Fine Reproductions of Period Furniture
FERRALD — ESTD 1882
38, Queen Street
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Scotland

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"PREMIER" BOOKSHOP
for Books in every walk of Literature to suit All Ages and at All Prices. All the Latest Editions, Large Stock of Books for Presentation. Booksellers
GRANTS, GLASGOW
The Grant Educational Company Ltd.
91, Union Street

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- REAL HAND WOVEN HARRIS TWEEDS
- COSTUME CLOTHS
- TRAVELLING RUGS ALL CLAN TARTANS
- FINEST CASHMERE, SHETLAND KNITWEAR AND SCARVES
- HIGHLAND OUTFITS.

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
33 ARGYLL ARCADE, GLASGOW.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 3511.

Phone Douglas 4275
John Adams
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALIST
212 NORTH STREET, C. 3.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Competition in Opera

Tetrazzini, the Italian opera singer, in her book relates an experience with a jealous prima donna. Tetrazzini was singing one of the smaller soprano parts in a performance of "Lés Huguenots." In the press notices very little was said about the prima donna, but much about Tetrazzini, and demands were made to hear her in a more important role.

The leading artist was not too happy over the comments and proceeded to act accordingly. The next opera to be given was the "Barber of Seville." The prima donna declared she was indisposed and that Tetrazzini must take the leading part, but at the last moment the prima donna, also director of the house at the time, changed her mind, and informed the company that they were to produce "Rigoletto" that evening.

The principal part was assigned to Tetrazzini, who was entirely unprepared to take it. It seemed like a plot to make her appear at a disadvantage, but two of the leading male singers advised her to make the effort, saying they would help her. Tetrazzini speaks of the gratitude which swept over her for this kindness.

Needless to say, she was so successful in the role that when the prima donna read the press comments, she packed up and left the city.

Later, when Tetrazzini heard that misfortune had befallen the one time prima donna, she felt truly sorry. "It is only human to feel hurt and envious of one's supplanter, however innocent that supplanter may be," Tetrazzini thought. But when she saw the prima donna in one of the world's capitals, later on, she was able to "turn the other cheek," by writing a pleasant letter to her, to which she received a very cordial reply. Tetrazzini then sent her former rival tickets for her own private box, which were accepted. When she was singing that evening, the diva was one of the most enthusiastic and appreciative members of the audience.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A peak in central Maine; 5,200 feet.
2. Norman, Oklahoma.
3. The famous area of virgin white pine and hemlock surrounding the spring which is the source of the Tionesta in Allegheny National Forest, Pa.
4. Normally Washington cuts more than 7,300,000,000 feet.
5. Iceland, because of its many volcanic formations.
6. Mount Rushmore, in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Lincoln Borglum carried on the work of his father, Gutzon Borglum.
7. A beautiful, four-mile-long lake in northern New Hampshire.
8. Any of a variety of sorghums of eastern Asia, valuable for grain in dry regions; some have been successfully introduced into the United States.
9. A city in western New York.
10. Brazil; it flows from the mountains of Peru into the Amazon.

FACTS AND FIGURES
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TABLECLOTHS OF GLASS FABRIC ARE SAID TO RESIST SHRINKING AND SAGGING.
KiParris

In Lighter Vein

To Be Exact

For more than an hour the mild-mannered little man in the witness box had squirmed helplessly under the cold, hostile questioning of the opposing counsel.

"You say," prompted the attorney, "that you have crossed the Atlantic seven times."

"Yes, sir," replied the witness.

"And where were you born?"

"Here in New York."

"Then, sir," thundered the lawyer, "if you were born in New York and have crossed the Atlantic seven times, how does it happen that you aren't on the other side at this moment? Answer me that!"

"Because, sir," replied the witness very quietly, "on my last trip I came home by way of Siberia and the Pacific Ocean."

A Child's Guide

My eleven-year-old niece, Mary, long has been short on spelling and table manners. What was my surprise, therefore, after Mary had left on a recent visit, to find a book in manuscript that the very young lady had indited—and forgotten.

On the title page appeared the words "Book of Ediket." I could not refrain from looking within the ribbon bound volume. But only the first page had been filled in crooked printing.

It read: "If your cup has no handels, don't try to drink your soop in publick." And, under that, the admonition: "If you can't stand the food when you are out to dinner, go hongry and say nothing till you get home—then drink hot milk and eat krakers befour you go to bed."

But the last of the bits of advice on the subject of "ediket" was the best. It read: "If you can't spel, don't keep asking some one who is reeding. Get a dic——"

And here the future Emily Post had either been called away or decided to pause indefinitely.—New York Sun.

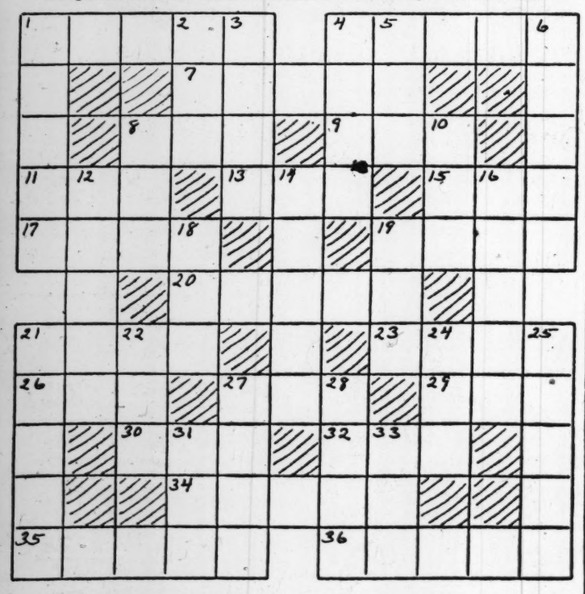
Daily Anecdote

An Illusion Destroyed

There is a fable of an industrious boy who amassed a fortune because he never neglected trifles and in particular had attracted the attention of a great man because he was seen to pick up a pin in the street. Mark Twain said that he had been so greatly impressed by this story that when he was a boy looking for a job he deliberately went on the street in front of an office window and began to pick up pins. After a time he succeeded in attracting the attention of the man at the desk who came out and told him that if he had nothing better to do than pick up pins in the streets, he must be an idle and worthless dullard.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Hirohito governs what empire?
4—What was name of one of Columbus' ships?
7—Edmund Halley had what named after him?
8—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
9—Man's name.
11—Who was Roman goddess of harvest?
13—Pronoun.
15—How many wings has a gnat?
17—What is Pogner's singing voice in "Die Meistersinger"?
19—Time for which anything lasts is what?
20—Who escaped from slavery by crossing river on cakes of ice?
21—What is first name of radio actor who has role of Henry Aldrich?
23—Who was inventor of steam engine?
26—Ballad.
27—Pen for swine is what?
29—Through.
30—Devour.
32—Who is a character in "Peer Gynt"?
34—Who is central figure in series of juvenile stories by Jacob Abbott?
35—What operatic heroine is in love with Sever?
36—What is first name of author of "Glimpses of the Moon"?

Down

1—Joseph was favorite son of what Biblical character?
2—To perform.
3—What was first name of one who compiled a dictionary?
4—If you ate a Bartlett, it would be what?
5—Possessive pronoun.
6—Self-evident truth is called what?
8—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
10—Who was a goddess of infatuation?
12—Who is the faithful peasant in "Don Quixote"?
14—Who was the Apostle to the Indians?
16—If you emulated Tobias Smollett, you would do what?
18—Ocean.
19—What is a marble with which a player shoots?
21—What city of Illinois is noted for its watches?
22—What is used in making the black bread of Europe?
24—What creature is semi-erect and has long arms?
25—In Spencer's "Faerie Queene," Una personifies what?
27—What is a portico or covered promenade?
28—What is an institution of learning at New Haven, Connecticut?
31—What is that part of human body which extends from shoulder to hand?
33—Turf.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Dry Ice May Be Helpful in the Transplanting of Trees?

The moving or transplanting of large trees is a difficult operation. Extremely cold weather is helpful, however, because a huge ball of solidly frozen soil about the roots of the tree is absolutely necessary to the success of such an undertaking.

If the weatherman proves obdurate and will not freeze the ground naturally to the depth required, the freezing may be accomplished artificially by means of solid carbon dioxide.

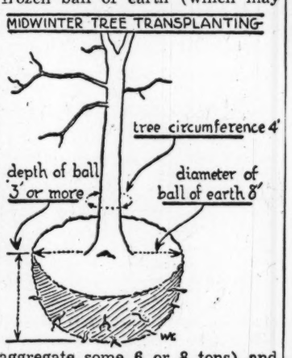
Solid carbon dioxide (better known under the trade name of "dry ice") has a temperature of some 109° Fahrenheit below zero. To make your own tree-transplanting weather conditions, first saturate the soil about the tree with water. Then, at the proportion of about 35 pounds of solid carbon dioxide to the ton of earth, arrange blocks of the chilly stuff on the ground in a ring about the trunk at the edge of the ball of earth that is to be removed.

Over the dry ice and immediate vicinity spread several layers of old newspapers and cover the whole with a large canvas.

The dry ice (which does not melt but changes directly from a solid to a gas) will disappear in about 24 hours, but do not remove the canvas and paper for still another 24 hours, to allow time for the cold to penetrate.

Then the covering may be removed and the tree may be dug up. Care must be taken to leave a sufficiently large ball of frozen earth in one solid mass to cover completely the intricate system of vital roots.

A powerful derrick and truck are required to lift the tree and its frozen ball of earth (which may



aggregate some 6 or 8 tons) and whisk it to its new home, where it should be set promptly in the hole prepared for it, before the earthball thaws and exposes the roots.

W. P. Keasbey

Daily Quotation

Not in the clamor of the crowded street,
Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,
But in ourselves, are triumph and defeat.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

'Well, Let's Go!'

Boots, mascot of the Military Police Detail at Randolph Field, Texas, completely equipped with parachute and goggles. In reality, Boots is rated as the canine co-pilot on a prowl car, but since acquiring his specially built flight apparel, he's not above trying to steal a ride in a basic training plane. His friends are legion, 6,000 of them at the "West Point of the Air."

The Amusing Things We Say

Etiquette

In ancient times all people invited to attend court received beforehand a ticket or card of directions and regulations which they had to observe. It wasn't, however, until the time of Louis XIV that etiquette took its present significance. At that time the monarch had engaged a Scottish gardener to lay out the gardens at Versailles. While the gardener was at work, he was greatly annoyed whenever he saw careless courtiers cut across his newly-made gardens. In order to combat this unfortunate situation, the gardener caused labels or cards to be placed to indicate paths where the courtiers might pass. When the courtiers continued to walk where they pleased, the gardener complained to the king, and an official warning soon came which said that hereafter all walks of the courtiers must be within the "etiquettes." Later this meaning was extended to include all the present-day rules and regulations for correct behavior in society.

The Art of Assembly

Questions and Answers

D. A. C.: Your first question is of a local nature, it pertains to a certain society, and is not within the province of the column. It must be handled according to the rules of the society involved. Second: It is not customary for the president to cast the deciding vote in an election. If a tie occurs another vote should be taken. Some societies permit the decision to be made by lot. In a ballot vote the president votes with the other members. If he refrains from so doing until the result is known he cannot vote except by permission of the house. The president like any other member has but one vote.

* * *

Mrs. L. B. N.: We must repeat what has already been said that this column is not a tribunal to try the acts of individuals. To answer your question would imply a criticism and we must therefore refrain.

Amending by-laws is a simple process. Only two things are required:

First: Previous notice, in order that every member may know what changes will be proposed.

Second: A two-thirds vote, because a two-thirds vote is always necessary to change anything that has been adopted, or that involves the rights of the minority.

* * *

Question: Is it ever correct for the secretary to make motions?

Answer: The secretary like any other member has the right to make motions, to second them and to take part in debate.

A member does not forfeit any of his privileges when he accepts office.—**Awana Slaker-James.**

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: In the beginning, Hitler said all he wanted was a corridor. Now all he wants is a couple of hemispheres.

Pekin (Ind.) Banner: A new floor wax contains rubber. A fine thing to erase muddy footprints as they are made.

Detroit News: Next to adjusting national expenditures to income, the toughest case is fitting the well-to-do, middle-aged alumnus into 16 inches of stadium seat.

Chicago Daily News: At a Bristol (Conn.) cafe a diner found a black pearl worth $1,000 in a clam chowder. When the furore died down the hunt resumed for the clam.

Mrs. Emma Shane, Idaho Falls, Idaho

'Home Guard'

Barbara Jean dons some of her uncle's military equipment for an effective Camera Club picture.

Where Would You Find—

1. Mount Katahdin?
2. The University of Oklahoma?
3. "Heart's Content"?
4. The state which cuts the most lumber?
5. "The Land of Fire"?
6. The mountain carved by the Borglums?
7. First Connecticut Lake?
8. A kaoliang?
9. Lackawanna?
10. The Jurua River.

(Answers appear on this page)

A Verse for Today . . .

He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him.—Ps. 126:6.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Grand Total*

By Le Pelley

HELLO, TUBBY— HOW DID YOU DO IN SCHOOL TODAY ?
WELL— I GOT A HUNDRED FOR THE DAY —
THAT'S PRETTY GOOD, ISN'T IT ?
OH — SO-SO
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, SO-SO ?
I GOT FORTY IN SPELLING, THIRTY IN HISTORY AND THIRTY IN DEPORTMENT
AND THAT MAKES A HUNDRED !!

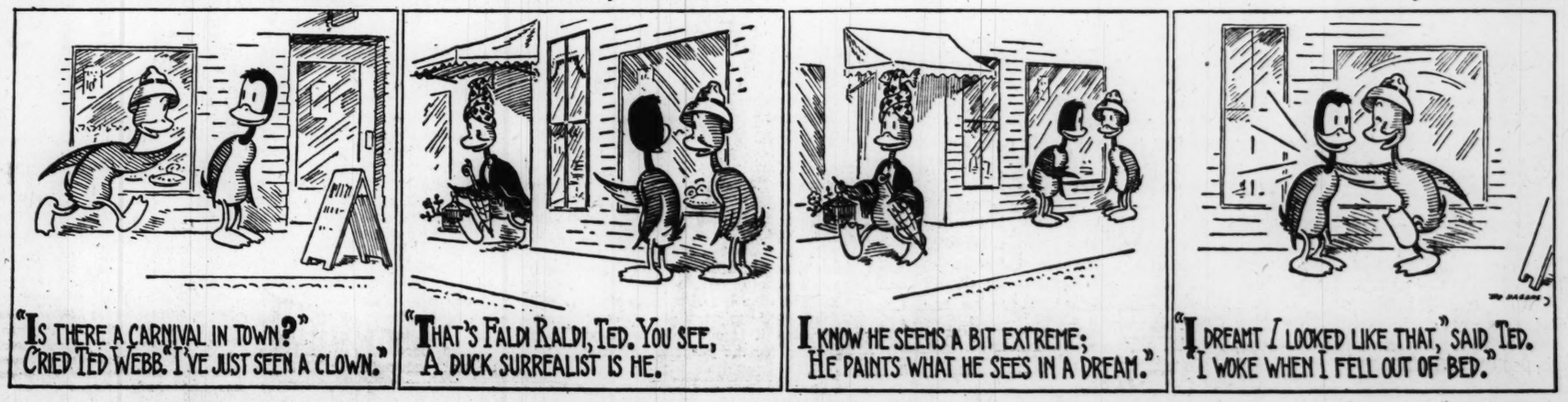
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*T. W. and I Make a Hit With the Gloom Chasers*

By Rodgers

Did T.W. and I make a hit at the regular meeting of the Gloom-Chasers this morning!
Everyone wanted to know all about our Barkers for Britain medals—
"What are they for?"— "Where did you get them?"— "Do you think we could get some?" they all barked at once!
After which the meeting settled down to a serious discussion of the best way to persuade a master or mistress to buy a Barkers for Britain medal!

The Adventures of Waddles—*But Ted Was Rudely Awakened*

By The Hagers


"IS THERE A CARNIVAL IN TOWN?" CRIED TED WEBB. "I'VE JUST SEEN A CLOWN."
"THAT'S FALDI RALDI, TED. YOU SEE, A DUCK SURREALIST IS HE.
I KNOW HE SEEMS A BIT EXTREME; HE PAINTS WHAT HE SEES IN A DREAM."
"I DREAMT I LOOKED LIKE THAT," SAID TED. "I WOKE WHEN I FELL OUT OF BED."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Hard Words to a Friend

The one thing that secret-treaty makers did not count on in the First World War was the presence of the United States at peace-conference tables. It was a potent presence. It strengthened incalculably the forces working for national self-determination, often a life-or-death matter for small States. American intervention worked in behalf of Dalmatian Slavs, for example, even against the ambitions of Italy, one of the victorious Allies.

Therefore, when Secretary Hull utters a warning like that to Finland, there is behind it the history of practical American sympathy for freedom-loving peoples. Secretary Hull has just told Finland that unless it can accept the Soviet Union's offer of a separate peace, the Finns must forfeit the support of the United States in the general peace-making after the present war. The Soviet Union is said to have offered to discuss peace terms that would include territorial compensations for Finland.

Between the United States and Finland relations have been more than friendly. Americans feel deep respect for the sturdy independence, and integrity expressed by the Finns in debt payments and resistance to aggression. Travelers through the years have brought back to America glowing descriptions of the Finnish people's ideals and achievements. Americans have grieved for a small nation caught between two mighty antagonists, both of which it has had reason to fear.

But the battle between those antagonists is a battle in which Americans cannot be neutral. In its outcome their own future is inextricably involved. The United States has adopted a policy of aid to one of them, the Soviet Union, because it is resisting an enemy which is "the common enemy of all nations," the Nazi Third Reich.

The grip of the Nazis may be strong on Finland. Before the attack on Russia, that small country was being drawn into the Nazi orbit. With some inroads already made into Finland's political circles, with Nazi troops stationed in Finland, and with Finland's desire to regain lost territories providing Berlin a clear propaganda line, Finland's tragic choice is understandable.

Nevertheless, as the Nazi menace becomes more ominously a world menace, and as Russia's ability to resist the Nazis becomes more heavily taxed, the choices facing all nations become grimmer. The one now made by the United States—namely, to press Finland for a separate peace—is a grim one for Americans because they know what a fearful decision that might be for the Finns. But to risk Russia's fall by permitting Finnish aid to the Nazis would be grimmer still.

How successful American pressure will be is, of course, a question. Americans, at a distance, must recognize that unless they can help Finland to resist the Nazis, who are on the spot, American representations cannot carry maximum weight. The Finnish reply, expected soon, will no doubt have been framed with the question in mind of what immediate aid the United States could give Finland in the event that country risked Nazi wrath by following American advice.

Speaking for Women Voters

Unkind supposition has it that most women like nothing more than to be vocal. Individually they may. But collectively women are not articulate. One notable exception is the League of Women Voters.

When the United States shuffled in indecision some months ago over the Lend-Lease bill, the League was the first women's organization to find its voice and support the measure.

It has spoken again. This time, in a message from its national president to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The League urges forthright repeal of the Neutrality Act, with the exception of Section 12, establishing the National Munitions Control Board.

It is not a large group as women's organizations go. Neither is it richly endowed. City and State Leagues figure closely to keep going. The Massachusetts League, now conducting a campaign to raise $6,000, heads up thirty-one city Leagues, yet confines itself to a $13,000 yearly budget. Others are run on similarly modest budgets. Yet the League is so smoothly organized that its machinery turns swiftly.

Thus, it is prepared to take almost instant position on current legislation, whereas many other organizations, articulate enough in groups, lose their tongues when it comes to expressing a collective opinion.

For the Record

"It was for the record."

This is how Nazi spokesmen explained Berlin's official statement on the clashes between American destroyers and Nazi submarines.

In other words, it is propaganda, of which Hitler wrote in "Mein Kampf":

> All propaganda has to be popular and has to adapt its spiritual level to the perception of the least intelligent of those towards whom it intends to direct itself. Therefore its spiritual level has to be screwed the lower, the greater the mass of people which one wants to attract.

Let this, too, be for the record.

Preserving the Ties

International conferences still are held. One has been going on in New York for more than a week and is now concluding.

For the last few years such meetings as have taken place between representatives of nations have had to do with efforts on one side or the other to win the struggle between totalitarian aggressors and free governments. That is one consideration in the present conference, but it is only one; the conference is concerned also, and very largely, with the preservation of good working standards and living standards after the war in all countries, member and non-member alike.

It is an International Labor Conference, sponsored by the International Labor Office or I. L. O. which is carrying on in Washington the work it began under League of Nations auspices in Geneva. This conference is more than a meeting of labor representatives. It includes representatives of employers and of governments. Among the official delegates are Maj. Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal for Great Britain; Paul Van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium; Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs; Carl J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, and cabinet officers from Poland, the Netherlands, Mexico, Peru, and other lands to the number of thirty-three in all.

It is significant and appropriate that the habit of international collaboration—not with a "new order" but in a free order—should be kept alive in these times by conferees interested in improving the lot of those who devote their lives to productive toil. To the workers rather than to militarist adventurers belongs the future.

The deliberations in the interest of workers point certainly to some kind of productive, peace-loving, and justice-serving post-war world organization.

Rumor vs. Morale

Nine hundred and ninety-nine parts fiction to one part fact—perhaps this is the regular recipe for Nazi propaganda. In any event, the Army and Navy Register has just spiked a rumor, which it attributes to German sources, that 1,000 men of the regular Army 9th Division deserted in August. This rumor was circulated among American soldiers. The records showed exactly one desertion in that month. This does not, however, take account of men who, absent without leave (A.W.O.L.), may after 72 hours be technically regarded as deserters. It seems safe to say the number would offer no basis for the propaganda.

How much of the reported discontent of draftees may be traced to similar sources is not determinable. But since misery, imaginary or otherwise, not only loves company but begets it, Americans may expect that Nazi agencies will keep busy manufacturing reasons for and reports of poor morale among the fighting forces.

America knows as well as any nation what problems of morale among the public and in the army can do. The draft riots of 1863, when in Boston the armory of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment was attacked by a draft-resisting mob; the desertions of hired substitutes who ran away to be hired another day, the open discouragement of enlistment by some newspapers in 1864—America remembers these.

Statements today by high officials praising America's present fighting forces and declaring that morale was never higher in American history are well warranted. Nazi bed-time stories, to the contrary, will not disturb the well-earned slumbers of many of Uncle Sam's fighting nephews.

A downtown Boston movie audience hissed and booed John L. Lewis in the news reels. Doubtless none of the booers were members of the Boston longshoremen's union which will not permit ships to be loaded at night with waiting lease-lend materials for Britain and Russia.

Our Readers Say—

Unions, Unity, and High Prices

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What a fine newspaper and what an impartial, honest collection of news we receive daily from its pages! I am proud to be a subscriber.

The talk of keeping prices down in this country would be laughable if it were not so very serious, especially serious to small wage-earners with families like myself.

How, if any intelligence is in use, can every Government contract be let subject to union labor which makes and breaks its contracts without any concern as to the results? I am ready and willing to tighten my belt and do my bit, but why should I pay tribute to these hi-jackers? How Hitler must enjoy each slow-down of production.

The original idea of unions was good and worked well, but the present organization, high handed, unreliable, is a threat to our country. I do not think much of this stoppage of work is anything but human greed for power and material wealth without a thought of results. However, we have work to do, and it is high time Americans (Congress included) awoke to facts.

War is close and not being driven away by present conditions. We must arm our friends and ourselves. Today we are far from doing either very well.

Can't this continual fighting over more and more pay, which means only higher cost of everything, be put aside for the good of each and every one? It means much sacrifice of self, of human wants and wishes, but the spiritual gain would be much greater and more beneficial than can be imagined. I pray God we may see a united people here once more in this country. Costs will continue to rise as long as unfair manufacturers and strikes continue. The blame is not all labor's. It is much sinned against.

J. BUCHANAN NIMS

West Concord, Mass.

Decade of Neglect?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is it not an appalling state of affairs in a so-called civilized world, that, again and again, in the last decade, so many nations should have "passed by on the other side" leaving nations stricken by Nazidom to their dreadful fate?

None of the promises, the lies, or the stupefying suggestions so insidiously spread by the Third Reich could have produced the results desired by their instigators if there had not been a rich soil of ignorance and apathy, of muddled thinking, in which the seed could take root.

There can be no guarantee that the horrors occurring today on a titanic scale, will not be repeated, unless a great zeal for the establishment of justice and equal rights, and an overpowering love and compassion for those bowed down, is kindled in every heart.

Then our social evils will be tackled with vision and determination, because men will not tolerate such conditions. Surely that Mind which was in the meek Nazarene, that strong and practical Christliness, must be in us all too, if we are ever to see true peace and good will among men in our time.

London JULIAN L. OWEN

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Information Please

By what, at first glance, might be regarded as a circuitous and confusing route, Frederick J. Haskin, past master of the art of question answering, has, with apparent ease, accomplished the impossible. In THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT (New York: Harpers. $3) Mr. Haskin has presented, in compact and really simple form, a complete compendium describing the functions and methods of operation of the great structural machine which is the Federal Government. A less resourceful or less erudite writer and compiler would approach such a task with some misgivings. To Mr. Haskin, who has conducted an "information please" bureau of his own for many years, answering, and sometimes propounding, questions, the undertaking seems not to have been at all difficult.

Like a dictionary, Mr. Haskin's book changes the subject so often, and sometimes so abruptly, that it does not invite intensive or continuous reading. When he takes as a subject the Supreme Court, or Alaska, or the Zoological Garden, he says all he wishes to say about it in a single chapter. The reader may rest assured that nothing remains to be "continued in our next." Until the answer is sought for another question the book may be laid aside without regret.

If any of us in our beloved United States of America have entertained a lingering doubt that the arms, hands, and fingers of our Federal authority have not reached out to penetrate and regulate almost every phase of a cherished "free enterprise," we shall be convinced to the contrary as we read and ponder what is here offered.

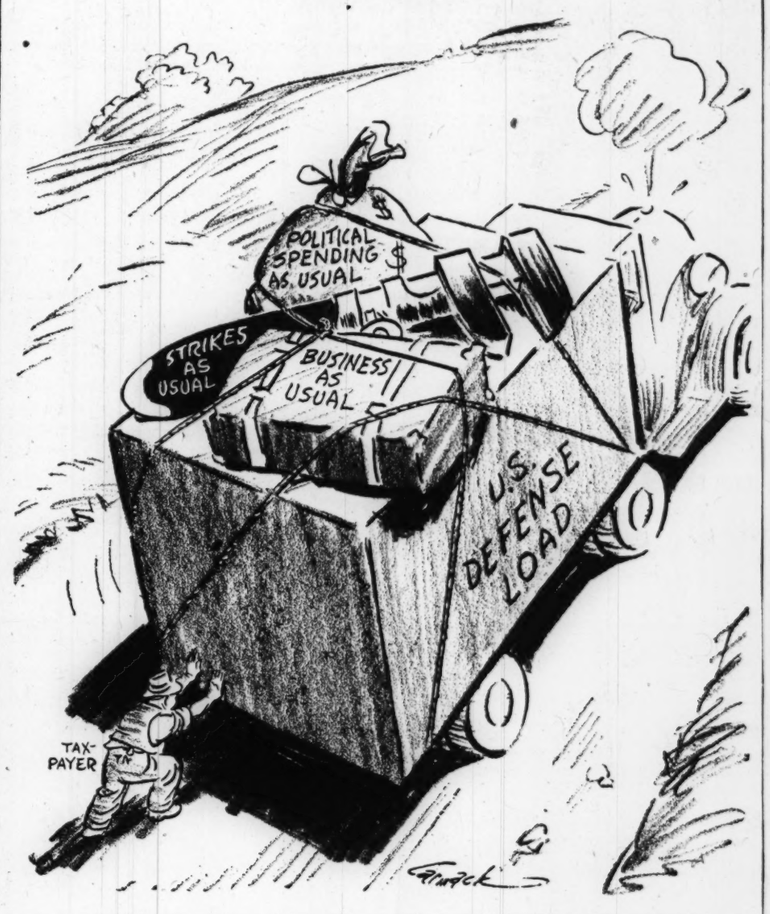
Consciously and deliberately we have written and adopted, and quite obediently enforced and observed, some twenty-one Amendments to our original Constitution. In these it has been sought to safeguard, clarify, and consciously to implement the processes and tools of our popular government.

Here in Mr. Haskin's compendium we find arrayed, graphically and objectively, the intricate machinery which democracy has evolved and all but perfected. And yet those who, either as experts or as clumsy obstructionists, analyze the operation of this machine and pass upon the product are warning us that our precautions have been in vain. Is the hand quicker than the eye? Has there been evolved a system of legerdemain capable of juggling the essential, the things most highly prized, and substituting for them the paste of political duplicity?

There is, let us rest assured, no danger, even if such manipulation has been or ever is attempted, that the people of the United States cannot reclaim and re-establish what is lost or destroyed. The machinery provided—the Constitution, the courts, the freedom of speech and press, the right to worship as one chooses, and the right to vote—remains intact and untouched by the hands of saboteurs and despoilers. As all these independent but intricate parts are arrayed, we discover that it is our chief responsibility to use them for the purposes intended.

F. L. P.

Excess Baggage



Down the Middle of the Road

The Victory Program

By Erwin D. Canham

The air is filled with talk of a virtual doubling of the present war-production program in the United States, in order to exceed Nazi production by a sufficient measure to insure victory for the free world. On President Roosevelt's desk, it is said, are two programs: the first, which is now under way, providing for expenditure over several years of $60,000,000,000; the second the proposed "Victory Program" in which we will aim at a production rate of $50,000,000,000 a year, or a doubling of the previous program.

Such figures, of course, are bewildering. The new estimates are derived, it is said, from studies made in London and Washington during recent months of Germany's actual production, Britain's possibilities, Russia's needs—all adding up to "what it takes to beat Hitler." The essence of the calculation is as follows:

> Axis production may be estimated at between $36,000,000,000 and $50,000,000,000 a year, the variation meaning that Germany uses much "slave labor" that cannot be easily calculated, gets much more for its spending than the United States could get, and derives increasing supplies from conquered territories. Germany is devoting no less than 60 per cent of its national income directly to war.
>
> The war expenses of the entire British Commonwealth for the current fiscal year are set at about $17,000,000,000. This represents 50 per cent of national income. Britain, again, gets more for its money than the United States could. But this total, it is figured, cannot be increased very much.
>
> The United States, meantime, is expected to spend for the fiscal year 1941 nearly $20,000,000,000 or 22 per cent of the national income, for war production, although we have not yet reached that rate and a considerable increase in the final eight months of the fiscal year will be needed to attain the total. A substantial part has gone for plant expansion rather than for direct production; so this country doubtless got no more and probably less for its larger total than the British Commonwealth for its smaller figure.

* * *

These three sets of figures tell the story. They reveal that for the democracies to attain a margin of superiority, American production should be virtually doubled. That, in essence, is the Victory Program. It means that the United States will have to devote to arms production the same proportion of national income now being applied in Great Britain. Whether the requisite degree of sacrifice can be sustained by the American people, who are not driven together and elevated to sacrifice by an immediate and visible peril, remains to be seen.

Obviously, the task will be hard. One of its most difficult aspects will be the absorption into the war industries of workers and skills out of industries that are ordered closed. The pinch on small business has already begun. The economic prophets believe it will be a very severe pinch indeed, falling hardest on the "little man." Leon Henderson estimates that 2,000,000 will be thrown out of employment in the next few months. The OPM raises the total to nearly 3,000,000. A private industrial economist predicts that between 5,000 and 6,000 factories will be shut down.

Leo M. Cherne, spectacular secretary of the Research Institute of America, said on September 2 that "raw material starvation will make priorities unemployment almost as dramatic before the end of this year as the breadlines of 1933."

There are still eight weeks in 1941; some effects of "raw material starvation" have been felt all over the country; but the results hardly compare with 1933's breadlines yet, and these prophets of terrible social upheavals may turn out to be mistaken. The fat of prosperity which has been added to our body politic in the last year and a half may do a lot to cushion the lean days of readjustment.

However, it is perfectly clear that for the Victory Program to be put into effect, not only must the men who are trying to run the war production effort learn vast lessons from their past mistakes, but the people must be ready for immense sacrifices. As Frank C. Hanighen points out in the November Harper's, "the course of the defense program pivots on the little man." And that means public opinion.

* * *

In Britain, the little man sacrifices in the shadow of the Luftwaffe. It is, perhaps, not possible to convince America that a similar urgent or physical peril faces free men here. But can we not see our way through by the light of the lamp of freedom which we hope will illuminate tomorrow's world? We are asked to make these sacrifices in order that more men will be free, men who are today held in slavery. We need some assurance that tomorrow's world will be free. We need an extension and a guarantee and an explanation of the Roosevelt-Churchill program

In short, Americans will support the Victory Program, no matter how great, if they can feel that it is leading them not only to victory over the Nazis, but to justice and more lasting peace. Perhaps the time has come to look ahead again, just as we did in 1917-18, to find out where we are going, and this time make sure we go all the way.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Spring of Glass

American ingenuity and resourcefulness, the American attitude that nothing is impossible, should stand us in good stead in these difficult times. Especially in a period when the ordinary raw materials are being used faster than they can be replaced, our ingenuity in developing substitutes should be of utmost value.

A few months ago the Corning Glass Works was asked by an engineer if it could produce a spring of glass to certain exacting specifications. After a few weeks, such a spring was sent to the engineer. He put it in a machine designed to flex a spring until it breaks. It stayed there until the machine was needed for a different test—as good as new after some eight million deflections.

In this all-out defense effort of ours, dislocations are inevitable. If outright need is avoided, it will be largely because American ingenuity finds ways to make many civilian necessities of substitute materials and with reduced labor.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

Spotlight on Turkey

By Margaret McGilvary Zimmerman

Before the Germans conquered Yugoslavia and Greece, anyone familiar with Turkey might have predicted that such a mountainous country, without adequate roads, might be reasonably safe from invasion. The fate of the little Balkan countries having proved the fallacy of such a theory and with Axis forces in control of the Bulgarian frontier, the world's eyes naturally look toward Turkey as the possible scene of another Nazi adventure.

Those who know Turkey well may wonder whether the mechanized armies of the Germans can contend with the extraordinary conditions to be found there. It is true that since 1923, when the 2,000 miles of railway were owned by foreign capital, the Republic has taken over all these transportation lines and built 4,000 miles more. But, while concentrating on the railways, the Government has made no effort to improve the roads, many of which are no more than rough cart trails across the plains, through mountain passes, or along scores of river valleys.

In 1938, Turkey was building her portion of the European highway from Paris to Istanbul, and elsewhere in the country there were disconnected stretches of road where the foundation had been laid for some future highway. These, however, had never been surfaced, and were so deeply rutted by winter cart traffic that in wet weather they were simply quagmires. Many of the primitive old wooden bridges were in a state of perilous dilapidation or had entirely collapsed. In dry weather an automobile could drive through the shallow, shrunken streams, but this was impossible when they were swollen. Little in the way of highway improvement has been accomplished since that time.

* * *

Because of the dust and heat in summer, and snow, mud and bitter cold in winter, there are only a few months of the year when motor travel is practicable. This would make it as difficult for military adventurers as it used to be for tourists. Villages are few and far between, and only the large cities boast hotels. An Oriental is inured to the discomforts of the ancient wayside caravansaries, but the experienced European traveler prefers his own camp, or even his car to a native khan. He also carries his own food, but he can depend on pure, cold drinking water, which is piped down from the mountains to fountains and troughs along the road.

The motorist's chief problem is fuel for the car. As there are no roadside filling stations, and towns where gas can be procured are often 250 miles apart, it is necessary for tourists to carry one or two five-gallon tins in the car. Naturally Panzer divisions carry their own supplies, too.

By contrast to conditions during the Ottoman regime, when no traveler dared venture outside the metropolitan areas without an armed escort, there is practically no crime in Turkey outside of Istanbul. Police posts are located at frequent intervals along the traveled roads and a motorist must report at each of these posts. However, the Turkish gendarmerie are courteous and ready with valuable information about routes and distances, and the wayfaring Turk is equally friendly and helpful to tourists. His attitude toward his allies of twenty-five years ago must still be a matter for conjecture.

* * *

Turkey's chief charm to the tourist lies in the contrast of scene and characters. It is only a few miles from the caves of the troglodytes to the factories of Kayseri, from the urban perfection of Ankara to the primeval forests, or from the battlefield of Issus to the cotton mills of Adana, and one meets Turks of every type, from the cosmopolitan to the simple peasant who has never seen a motorcar before. And yet, until decent roads are built, Turkey need never fear the invasion of tourist hordes.

Other invaders would encounter conditions which until recently have presented a formidable obstacle to military operations. Asiatic Turkey alone is larger than the State of Texas and is a land of mighty ranges and wind-swept plateaus, tremendous plains, and pleasant little valleys tucked into the folds of the mountains.

Notwithstanding Turkey's rugged terrain, however, cognizance must be taken of the possibility that an enemy, by seizing and controlling ports and coastal regions, with their industrially or agriculturally important hinterland, might quickly establish control over the vital area of the country, and its strategically important railroads. In this event, mountain ranges and waste areas would hardly prove a hindrance to a political decision.

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